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GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVER EUROPE

1939-1943

Methods and Organization of Nazi Controls

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

(POLAND)

50

11 November 1943

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I. NATURE AND STATUS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

According to the Nazis, Poland, unlike the other occupied countries, has ceased to exist as a state. They have merged about a third of it 1/ with the Reich and have joined another third 2/ to the Ukraine and Ostland. But not even the remaining third is permitted to call itself Poland. In Nazi administrative law it is called only the "General Government" (das Generalgouvernement). True, it is the one area where the Nazis have avowedly made some use of Polish civil servants and left intact a part of the pre-existent Polish laws and institutions. But the administration is completely German in its fundamental machinery and in its top personnel. It was set up as an entirely new creation in October, 1939. Germans created it, without Polish collaboration. No Polish quislings were found or even sought for at that time. Hence the General Government is not even a "protectorate" like Bohemia and Moravia. The Nazis treat it as a colonial property in the heart of Europe, belonging wholly to the Reich for purposes of exploitation although kept under a separate administration for the sake of convenience. Such "rights" as its Polish inhabitants enjoy are granted only on sufferance. Frank, the General Governor, has characterized the General Government as an "adjunct-land of the Greater German Reich" (Nebenland des Grossdeutschen Reiches) and only secondarily as a "homeland for the Poles" (Heimstätte der Polen).

Its integration with the government and economy of the Reich is of the closest kind. Although it has a separate administrative apparatus, a separate railway administration and a separate postal system, and although there is a foreign exchange (devisen) barrier between it and the Reich, its entire economy and policy are controlled directly from Berlin to a far greater degree than is true of any other conquered land. Its police system is an organic branch of the Reich police. Its finances and its monetary system are planned and supervised by the Reich Ministry of Finance. The Reich Armaments Ministry directly plans and controls its industrial production. Although its exchange of goods with the Reich is strictly controlled, the General Government forms a part of the Reich customs union since December 1, 1942. Subsequent to a successful conclusion of the war, some Nazi officials have said, the General Government might be completely incorporated in the Reich.

1/ Including Polish Silesia, Lodz, Poznan, Pomorze, Ciechanow, Bialystok and Suwalki.

2/ Including Wilno, Nowogrodek, Pinsk, Brzesc and Volhynia.

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II. PERIOD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (September - October, 1939) 1/

German troops invaded Poland at dawn on September 1, 1939. From that day until fighting ceased three weeks later, and until a military administration was set up, the necessary regulations were promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, von Brauchitsch. He addressed a proclamation on September 1 to the inhabitants of the invaded area, ordering them to stay at their regular occupations and to obey unconditionally the commands of German army authorities. This proclamation and all other decrees of the military administration until October 26, were published in the Journal of Decrees for the Occupied Areas in Poland (Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen). 2/ They included the following measures:

September 5 - Decree setting up special courts (Sondergerichte).
September 5 - Decree introducing German penal law.
September 10 - Decree authorizing courts to apply adult penalties to juveniles in certain cases.
September 11 - Decree establishing the reichsmark as legal tender alongside the zloty, at the rate of two zlotys to one reichsmark.
September 12 - Decree ordering the surrender of all weapons and ammunition and setting up summary courts martial (Standgerichte).
September 23 - Decree setting up Reich Credit Banks (Reichskreditkassen).
September 29 - Decree installing German trustees over enterprises, real estate and other properties.
September 29 - Decree requiring the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army for any acquisition of real estate or business enterprises or rights therein.
October 1 - Decree giving jurisdiction to German courts over crimes committed in Polish territory prior to the war, and stipulating that German criminal law must be applied.
October 7 - Decree freezing securities and other valuables and controlling foreign exchange transactions (Devisen).

Organized resistance practically ceased in Poland during the last week in September. Hitler, by a decree of September 25, ordered the establishment of a provisional military administration. As soon as the boundaries were fixed by the German-Russian agreement of September 28, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army set up the military administration in those

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1/ A. Weh, Das Recht des Generalgouvernements, (Krakow, 1941; 3rd ed.) pp. V-VI.

2/ From October 26, 1939, when the civil administration commenced, the Journal of Decrees has been called Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete or (since July, 1940) simply Verordungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement, abbreviated VBGGP or VBGG.

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areas which fell to Germany. They were divided into four military districts (Militärbezirke) as follows:

Militärbezirk Lodsch (Lodz) with headquarters at Lodz.
Militärbezirk Krakau with headquarters at Krakow.
Militärbezirk Posen with headquarters at Poznan.
Militärbezirk Westpreussen with headquarters at Danzig.

These four military districts functioned as such from the end of September until October 26 (on which day portions of them were annexed to the Reich and the remainder became the General Government, the military administration yielding place to civil). Over each district was placed a military commander (Befehlshaber) with full executive authority. At his side was placed a civilian administrative chief (Verwaltungschef) empowered to organize the administration of the district. The military commander in Lodz, General von Rundstedt, also exercised an over-all command over the military commanders of the other three districts, with the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the East (Oberbefehlshaber Ost). Likewise the civilian administrative chief with von Rundstedt in Lodz, Dr. Hans Frank, directed the other three administrative chiefs under the title of Supreme Administrative Chief (Oberverwaltungschef). Frank's assignment was to guide and shape uniformly the administration that was to be built up in all four districts. To this end von Rundstedt authorized him by a decree of October 16 to promulgate ordinances over his own signature. Frank's four most important ordinances, made on October 16 and 17, were the following:

A decree ordering the carrying out of the provisions of the pre-war Polish income tax law.

A decree restricting the export of agricultural products.

A decree regulating the conditions of labor,

A decree regulating social insurance and ordering the existing social insurance agencies to carry on.

Meanwhile two decrees of Hitler on October 8 and October 12 determined the future permanent government of German-occupied Poland. The western portions were marked for full annexation by the decree of October 8. When this decree took effect on October 26, those areas were withdrawn from military administration and absorbed as integral parts of the Reich, with a civil administration which the Nazis as rapidly as possible tried to approximate to that of other Reich Districts (Reichsgaue) and Prussian provinces.

The remainder, roughly the area between Krakow, Czestochowa, Warsaw and the Bug-San river systems, the decree of October 12 erected into a "General Government for the Occupied Polish Territories" (Generalgouvernement für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete). (Later the name was changed simply to General Government.) This decree likewise took effect on October 26. At midnight, October 25, military administration ended and the area came under the single authority of Hans Frank, whom Hitler in this decree named General Governor. Until November 6 Frank remained in Lodz, where his experience as co-ordinator of administrative affairs for the four military districts had already lasted more than a month. Then he moved his headquarters to Krakow, thence forward the administrative capital of the General Government. On November 7 he officially entered upon his duties there. (27606)

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III. ORGANIZATION OF PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE (OCTOBER 26 - NOVEMBER, 1939)

Hitler's decree of October 12 laid down the blueprint for the administration of the General Government. According to this blueprint, all branches of the administration were put under the single authority of the General Governor, who was made immediately responsible to Hitler. However, the decree also left open a way for certain Reich authorities to intervene directly. Namely, the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich (Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung), the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan and other key Reich officials were given the right to issue decrees affecting the General Government whenever this appears essential for the planning of Germany's "living space" and "economic space." (The chief users of this right have been Göring, whose instructions have guided the planning and exploitation of the industrial economy of the GG; Sauckel, on whose orders the GG labor authorities have sent some 1½ million Polish workers to the Reich; Speer, who directly guides the production of munitions through his Chief of the Armaments Inspection for the GG and who controls all engineering and construction work through the Central Technical Office at Krakow; Himmler, whose SS and Police representative in Frank's administration is an authority practically independent of the latter; and Dorpmüller, who has integrated the railways of the GG with those of the Reich.) Furthermore, the general administrative and civil service set-up subsequently promulgated over Frank's name is derived from the Reich Ministry of the Interior, which the decree of October 12 makes the "central office" (Zentralstelle) for the affairs of the General Government. The budget of the General Governor's administration requires the approval of the Reich Minister of Finance. The decree finally provides, as a general principle, that the Polish laws previously in force in this area shall remain in effect so far as they do not conflict with German administrative needs and plans. 1/

Frank's first decree as General Governor, on October 26, provided for a Chief of the Governor's Office and a Higher SS and Police Leader as his two immediate subordinates, and for the creation of the usual administrative departments. It divided the country into four districts (Distrikte) 2/ - Krakow, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw - each with a district administration the counterpart of the central administration at Krakow. The districts in turn were divided into rural and urban counties (Landkreise and Stadtkreise), each administered by a County Chief (Kreishauptmann) or a City Chief (Stadthauptmann). 3/

During November most of the departments and offices were opened and the pattern of local government was worked out.

1/ Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, I, 2077.

2/ A fifth district, Galicia, was added on August 1, 1941, after its conquest from Russia.

3/ Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement, 1939, p. 3

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The attached "Outline of the Administrative Structure of the General Government" shows the main features of the central and the district administrations. The departments and offices have been re-grouped and altered somewhat from time to time since 1939, in the name of the principle of "administrative unity" (Einheit der Verwaltung). 1/ The frequent emphasis upon this principle in the speeches of the General Governor indicate Frank's constant endeavor to keep all ultimate authority centered in his hands. In this he has not succeeded well. Special authorities controlled directly from Berlin - such as the police, the armaments inspection and the war engineering and construction service (Technisches Zentralamt) - have constantly grown in power. The General Governor himself is further fettered through having to act as the deputy of Göring for the purposes of the Four Year Plan.

In staffing the new administrative machine, Reich Germans have been used almost exclusively for the higher posts. In part these are experienced civil servants taken directly from ministries and offices in the Reich. Many others, however, are Reich business men, economists, lawyers, etc. For some positions, mostly intermediate and lower ones, local Germans (Volksdeutsche) have been used. Since the Nazis found only 75,000 local Germans, at most, in the General Government, and since only a few of these were trustworthy, they have played a relatively minor role. The total number of Germans now running the General Government administration, exclusive of postal service and railways but including local government, must be somewhat more than 5,000. 2/ Those without adequate previous training receive training in an Administrative Academy at Krakow. Local Germans are given special courses to fit them for administrative jobs. The turn-over in German personnel is rather brisk due, among other things, to frequent casualties from underground action, call-ups for military service and expulsions for unsatisfactory conduct. This turn-over occurs even in the highest grades of the administration. Thus Lasch, the first Governor of Galicia, was dismissed for corruption in 1942, and Hoffmann, head of Labor Office in Warsaw, was assassinated in 1943. On the whole, however, the top personnel of the GG administration at Krakow and in the district capitals has remained rather stable since 1940.

Poles and Ukrainians, particularly those who held civil service jobs before the war, have been retained in large numbers, particularly in the court, police, postal and railway systems but also in local government and in some important central administrative positions, such as the management of the Bank of Issue. For example, in the District of Lublin some 800 Polish tax officials out of a former 1,000 were retained, with only twelve German officials supervising them. 3/

1/ Cf. decree of December 1, 1940 (VBGG., 1940, p. 357), and decree of March 16, 1941 (VBGG., 1941, pp. 99-100).

2/ In 1941, just before the inclusion of Galicia, there were 1,100 German officials from all branches of the Reich civil service, plus "three to four times that number" of German subordinate officials, aides and employees, in the GG administration. (M. Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, (Krakow, 1942 ed.), p. 200)

3/ Ibid., p. 303.

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Local government was shaped to allow the maximum use of non-Germans with the minimum of German supervision. The larger cities form separate counties (Stadtkreise) with a non-German mayor (Bürgermeister) under the supervision of a German City Chief (Stadthauptmann). Warsaw in 1941 was said to be administered by some 65 Reich Germans and 55 local Germans, with 30,000 Polish officials, clerks and workers employed under their supervision. 1/ The non-German mayors of smaller towns are supervised by German town-commissioners (Stadtkommissare). Rural communities (Landgemeinde, Polish gmina) are supervised in groups by German rural commissioners (Landkommissare). Each Landgemeinde has a non-German mayor (Vogt, Polish wojt). If the Landgemeinde itself is a composite of several villages, as it usually is in central Poland, then each village has a non-German village mayor (Schultheiss, Polish soltys). The non-German mayors of towns and rural communities (Bürgermeister and wojts) are named and paid by the County Chief (Kreishauptmann), and their actions are strictly controlled at all times from the county seat (Kreishauptstadt). This system has enabled the Nazis to administer the countryside with an exceedingly small number of Germans, particularly in Galicia where the Ukrainians were readier to cooperate than the Poles and where many natives could be found who had been trained in the old Austrian administration before the first World War. Thus the county of Kolomyja, with a population of 380,000, is administered by no more than 15 Germans. 2/ The basic decree which inaugurated this system was that of November 28, 1939. 3/

It must be borne in mind, however, that the three-tiered Nazi administrative structure in the GG (Central, District and County), although complete and imposing, is effective only in the larger centers and not always even there. Over large rural areas it works only indifferently, as a facade behind which native life goes on much as usual; while in many countries, particularly in the East, it breaks down completely due to lack of adequate personnel and due to stubborn native resistance.

Alongside the civil administration some residues of the military administration persist. The Commander-in-Chief of the East (Oberbefehlshaber Ost), shorn after October 26, 1939, of all his authority over civil affairs, moved his headquarters from Lodz to Spała, near Tomaszow Mazowiecki, whence he thenceforward exercised a purely military command over the various army units which continued to be stationed in the General Government. His authority is now that of commander of the Corps area of the GG (Wehrkreisbefehlshaber für das Generalgouvernement). Von Rundstedt was succeeded in this position by General Blaskowitz; Blaskowitz in turn was succeeded by General von Gienanth; and in July, 1943, von Gienanth was succeeded by General Haenicke, who moved his headquarters from Spała to Krakow. Air Force units in the GG are under the command of General Walter Somme, commander of the Eighth Air Force District (Luftgau VIII). Regulations issued during the period of military administration (September 1 to October 26, 1939) still remain in force unless specifically altered or abolished by subsequent acts of the civil administration. Military courts continue to exercise jurisdiction over civilians committing certain kinds of offenses against army personnel or on army property.

1/ Südost-Echo, April 11, 1941.

2/ Kölnische Zeitung, June 24, 1943, p. 1.

3/ VBGG, 1939, p. 71.

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IV. ECONOMIC CONTROLS

The area of the General Government gave the Nazis several economic resources of high war-time value, above all farm products, labor supply, petroleum, forest products and a certain number of industrial plants. Hence the Nazi administrative apparatus has been shaped largely for the purpose of exploiting these resources.

A. The Four Year Plan.

Göring, as Delegate for the Four Year Plan with authority to issue decrees for the economic exploitation of the GG, named the General Governor his plenipotentiary for that purpose (Generalbevollmächtigter für den Vierjahresplan für das Generalgouvernement). 1/ In this capacity Frank early in 1940 set up a separate office for the Four Year Plan, immediately under his own supervision and independent of the administrative office of the General Governor. 2/ This office functioned for a half-year until the main lines of economic policy had been worked out. Then it was abolished and its functions were transferred to the departments of economic affairs, food and agriculture, forests, and labor in the regular GG administration. 3/ Göring continued to issue general directives for the guidance of these departments, such as the famous circular of January, 1941, calling for increased exploitation in all spheres.

B. Armaments controls.

The Reich Ministry for Armaments and Munitions maintains the usual supervision of armaments production in the GG, with Schindler as Chief (Chef der Rüstungsinspektion). The same ministry has recently extended its control over the GG by bringing about a centralization of all technical construction authorities (building, excavating, road-building, stream regulation, etc.), in the Central Technical Office at Krakow (Technisches Zentralamt).

C. Production Control Offices.

Production control offices (Bewirtschaftungsstellen), corresponding to the Reich Offices and Spheres of Steering (Reichsstellen and Lenkungsbereiche), have been set up for each of the major raw materials and industrial products. These offices plan the production and allocation of those commodities in the interests of the Four Year Plan. The first to be set up was the office for iron and steel (Bewirtschaftungsstelle für Eisen und Stahl). It regulates the production of and trade in iron

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1/ Erlass of December 4, 1939.

2/ Unpublished Erlass of January 9, 1940, creating the Dienststelle für den Vierjahresplan im Generalgouvernement.

3/ Decree of July 31, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, 234.)

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and steel and their products. The office is located in Krakow and is under the authority of the Department of Economic Affairs in the GG administration. It is authorized, in agreement with the Director of that department, to make rulings specifically regarding the supplying, allocating, storage, marketing and consumption of these commodities. It may require individual plants and enterprises to give information about such matters as prices, stocks on hand, and productive capacity. Its rulings are enforceable in the German courts of the General Government, and persons violating them are liable to unlimited prison terms or fines. 1/ The other production control offices are similar in purpose and authority. Those now existing, with the dates of their establishment and their directors, are as follows:

Iron and Steel - January 27, 1940 (Fischer)
Coal - February 28, 1940 (Dr. Jehne)
Metals - February 28, 1940 (Baehr)
Leather and Furs - March 21, 1940 (Freudenberg)
Textiles - April 12, 1940 (list)
Chemical Products - (Dr. Schuele)
Gold and other Precious Metals - (Dr. Becker)
Used and Waste Materials - (Jaks)
Building Materials - June 2, 1942
Paper and Other Goods - July 23, 1942

D. Other Commodity Controls.

For the important petroleum industry, on the other hand, a special commissioner for the oil economy (Sonderbevollmächtigter für die Erdölwirtschaft) was named in 1940, whose duties were to supervise production in the rich oilfields of Galicia; 2/ while the trade in oil products was made a government monopoly. 3/ For general supervision of the mining industry an Office of Mines (Gruppe Bergbau) headed by a Director of Mines (Berghauptmann) was created in the department of economic affairs, with branch offices in the chief petroleum drilling centers. 4/ The General Governor in his capacity as Göring's deputy for the Four Year Plan also named a Special Commissioner for the Collection and Use of Scrap Metal. 5/

E. Trustee Administration of Property.

In order to protect conquered property and to get productive property back into operation at the earliest possible moment, a decree 6/ of the Commander-in-Chief of the East to appoint trustees to administer properties, enterprises and plants in the conquered Polish areas wherever the flight of the former management, or other reasons, made it seem necessary. Göring, as director of the Four Year Plan, laid down

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1/ Decree of January 27, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 43)

2/ Decree of June 27, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, 214).

3/ Decree of January 20, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, 19).

4/ Decree of September 13, 1940 (VBGG, 1940 I, 287).

5/ Decree of July 31, 1940, abolishing the special office for the Four Year Plan, (VBGG, 1940, I, 234).

6/ Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen, 1939, p.2.

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in a decree of November 1, 1939, 1/ the blueprint for the Head Trustee Office East (Haupttreuhandstelle Ost), with headquarters in Berlin, which was to take over and administer on a uniform basis all such conquered property. One branch of this office was located in Krakow. It was set up by a decree of General Governor Hans Frank on November 15, 1939, 2/ in the form of a "Trustee Office for the General Government" (Treuhandstelle für das Generalgouvernement), which was given the supervision of all trustee-property in the area of the General Government. Trustees appointed under the military decree of September 29 were given until March 15, 1940, to get themselves confirmed by the new Trustee Office for the General Government. On June 12, 1940, this Trustee Office was separated from the Head Trustee Office East in Berlin and made a distinct and independent part of the administrative structure of the General Government. 3/

Trusteeship over farm and forest properties was taken out from under the immediate supervision of the Trustee Office by a decree of Frank on January 24, 1940, and placed under the directors of the departments of food and agriculture and forestry, respectively, in the General Government Administration. 4/ They developed special trustee apparatus of their own, which is dealt with below.

For the most part the Trustee Office has administered property that was formerly in private hands; but an important exception is the property which belonged to the Polish state. For some of this, special administrative organs have been created. The most notable is the State Works of the General Government (Werke des Generalgouvernements, A.G., Krakau), This corporation was created by a decree of October 4, 1940. The entire capital stock of one million zlotys is owned by the General Government. The enterprise includes the following industrial works: (1) the former Polish state nitrogen plant at Moscice, (2) the state cellulose plant at Niedomice, (3) the electric power plant at Moscice, (4) the paper mill at Częstochowa, (5) the Zyrardow textile mills, and (6) four clinker plants in Lublin district. The entire concern was put under the direction of Herbert Decker, formerly sales manager of the Howaldts-Werke in Hamburg. 5/

Properties formerly operated on the other hand by the Polish state monopoly direction were organized by the Nazis in a new monopoly administration, the "General Direction of

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1/ Bekanntmachung über die Errichtung einer Haupttreuhandstelle Ost (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1939, Nr. 260).

2/ VBGGP, 1939, p. 36.

3/ Anordnung über die Haupttreuhandstelle Ost, June 12, 1940 (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1940, Nr. 139).

4/ VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 28.

5/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, October 13, 1942.

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Monopolies in the General Government." 1/ In addition to tobacco, liquor, salt, matches and games of chance, which had been Polish monopolies, oil and saccharine were taken into the General Government monopoly system. The entire system comprises some 30 enterprises employing over 20,000 workers and includes such well-known works as the salt mines at Wieliczka and Bochnia, the Baczewski distillery at Lwow the match factory at Bielsko and the big petroleum refineries of Galicia. Director of Monopolies is the chief of the Department of Finance, Dr. Hermann Senkowsky.

F. The Department of Economic Affairs.

For overall co-ordination of the various industrial and trade controls, Frank created in November, 1939, an Economic Department (Hauptabteilung Wirtschaft) in the administrative set-up of the General Government. During the course of 1940 the various instruments of the Four Year Plan (the Dienststelle, the Bewirtschaftungsstellen, etc,) were brought under its central supervision. The Trustee Office (for state administered industrial property), originally included in this Department but withdrawn and made into an independent agency in January, 1940, was brought under it once more in 1941. Other offices embraced by the Economic Department are the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade (Abteilung Devisen und Aussenhandel), and the Office of Bank Supervision (Bankaufsichtsstelle für das Generalgouvernement). In addition, the Department is the central authority over the various industrial and trade chambers organized in the Central Chamber of Economic Groups (Zentralkammer für die Gesamtwirtschaft; see below). Director of the Department is Dr. Walter Emmerich, previously a Senatssyndikus in Hamburg.

G. The Economic Council.

At the end of July, 1940, at the same time when the separate Office for the Four Year Plan in the General Government was abolished, Frank created an Economic Council for the General Government. 2/ He announced that this would be the supreme advisory council in all politico-economic matters. Its membership was primarily composed of the directors of those departments dealing with economic matters, namely the Economic Department, Food and Agriculture, Forestry, Labor, Finance. Frank reserved the chairmanship for himself, while the Director of the Economic Department was made acting chairman to conduct the business of the Council. It was made clear in the decree, that the primary purposes of the Council was to coordinate the economy of the General Government with the requirements of the Four Year Plan.

H. Self-government Organs of Industry and Trade.

All former Polish economic chambers and trade associations have either been dissolved or been Germanized by absorption in a new system of German-controlled trade chambers. By a decree of

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1/ Verordnung über die Verwaltung der Monopole im Generalgouvernement, November 1, 1939 (VBlGGP, 1939, p. 27).

2/ Erlass über den Wirtschaftsrat für das Generalgouvernement, July 31, 1940, VBGG, 1940, I, p. 233).

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March 3, 1941, there was created the Central Chamber for the Entire Economy..(Zentralkammer für die Gesamtwirtschaft), which now constitutes the sole, government-supervised apparatus through which business co-operates with the government in regulating and planning the production and distribution of goods and services. 1/ Before the Central Chamber was created, the Nazis had already organized certain branches of industry for self-regulation. Thus by a decree of February 1, 1940, the General Government Soap Factories Association was set up, with the responsibility for a fair distribution of raw materials and for naming the kinds and quantities of cleaning products to be manufactured. Membership of all concerns manufacturing cleansing materials was compulsory, and the Department of Economic Affairs in the GG Administration exercised a supervisory authority over it. 2/ This and similar trade associations are now brought within a common framework.

The Central Chamber for the Entire Economy, and its branches in the five Districts of the GG, constitute public law corporations. They are under the supervision of the Secretary of State for the GG. Within the Central Chamber, as well as in each District chamber, there are four functional subdivisions or Hauptgruppen: (1) industry and transport, (2) food and agriculture, (3) lumber and woodworking, and (4) labor. Direction of the Central Chamber is in the hands of a Government Commissioner (Regierungskommissar) named by the General Governor. He is advised by a council composed of the directors of the departments of economic affairs, food and agriculture, forests, and labor, in the GG Administration. The District chambers are similarly directed by District commissioners. (The District Governors act in this capacity). The Central and District chambers are given the responsibility for "supervising the branches of industry and vocational groups organized within them, in their economic and social functions, and drawing them into co-operation with the government toward its goals." 3/

The four functional subdivisions in the Central Chamber are further broken down into specific branches of economic activity, as shown in the accompanying chart. The ultimate subdivisions are those consisting of single industries, such as wire manufacturers, flashlight battery manufacturers, makers of bicycle parts, glass bottle works, etc., or of single branches of commerce such as shoe retailers, restaurant keepers and lumber dealers. These ultimate members are organized in trade associations (Fachgemeinschaften, Arbeitsgemeinschaften), in which the member firms are represented by committees of plant managers. Unlike the Reich, however, the trade associations in the General Government are headed by state-appointed and salaried bureaucrats. 4/ Some of the trade associations have been joined to the parallel associations in the Reich.

1/ VBGG, 1941, I, pp. 86-90

2/ Verordnung über die Herstellung und den Vertrieb von Seifen und Waschmitteln aller Art, February 1, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, p.46

3/ Verordnung of March 3, 1941.

4/ Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung, 112, May 15, 1943, p. 2.

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The functions of the trade associations include the rationalization of factory and management techniques, the regulation of production and marketing, the fixing of prices and rates, the finding and distribution of raw materials, the sponsoring of training courses for workers, the introduction of new bookkeeping methods, the exchange of business experience, and the supervision of air-raid precaution measures in industry. The Central Chamber also includes a supervisory authority over all supply-contracts between public agencies and private business, the Central Office for Public Orders (Zentralstelle für öffentliche Aufträge).

The functional structure of the trade associations system in the General Government may be outlined as follows:

A. Central Chamber for the Entire Economy
  I. Chief Group Industry and Transport
    a. Group Industry
      1. Economic Group Iron and Metal Industry
        i) Work-Group Wire Industry
      2. Economic Group Chemical Industry
      3. Economic Group Stone, Earth, Glass and Ceramics
        i) Work-Group Hollow Glass Industry
      4. Economic Group Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry
      5. Economic Group Wood and Paper Industry
        i) Craft-Group Furniture Industry
      6. Economic Group Food Industry
      7. Economic Group Mining Industry
      8. Economic Group Power Industry
    b. Group Trade
      (Has three branches or Gliederungen, e.g., Work-Group of County Wholesale Traders)
    c. Group Handicrafts
      (Has six branches comprising various guilds)
    d. Group Banks and Insurance
    e. Group Transport
    f. Group Tourist Traffic
      (e.g., Tourist Association of the General Government)
  II. Chief Group Food and Agriculture
    a. Group Agriculture
    b. Group Food
    c. Group Farm-Worker Training
  III. Chief Group Forest and Wood Economy
    a. Group Production
    b. Group Forest-Exploitation
    c. Group Processing
    d. Group Distribution
  IV. Chief Group Labor

I. Department of Food and Agriculture.

Food production being by far the most valuable contribution of the General Government to the Reich, the Department of Food and Agriculture was one of the first to be set up. Its work, carried on by "several thousand" Germans 1/ throughout the General Government, consists of such varied functions

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1/ Ostdeutscher Beobachter, February 13, 1943, p. 4.

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as planning crops, supervising their collection, administering confiscated estates, supervising large estates still in private hands, supervising agricultural cooperative societies, supervising the production and distribution of seed, water-control and drainage improvements, and the running of model farms and experimental stations.

1. Management of Large Estates. Since one of the first and most urgent problems of the invaders was that of getting back into production the confiscated and deserted estates, one of the first offices set up in the department was the Head Office for Estates Management (Liegenschaftshauptverwaltung). 1/ This office became the authority responsible for naming trustee-managers for such estates and supervising them. Branch offices (Liegenschaftsverwaltungen) were set up in each of the five Districts. The District of Galicia affords us a few more details of structure. Here the Liegenschaftsverwaltung has under it four area supervisors (Gebietsreferenten) in Lwow, Tarnopol, Stanisawow and Drohobycz, who in turn have under them a Kreisoberleiter in each Kreishauptmannschaft. The latter in turn are subdivided into smaller areas (Bezirke), each with a Bezirksoberleiter, who finally has direct supervision over the trustees (Verwalter) of the individual estates. Of these there are some 1,600, all more than 50 hectares in size, administered by the Liegenschaftsverwaltung in Galicia alone. 2/

For more than a year, the General Government maintained a special administration of other large estates whose owners had not fled or been killed. The instrument was the Land Cultivation Office (Landbewirtschaftungsstelle für das Generalgouvernement) created in January, 1940. 3/ This office received authority to supervise all estates of 100 hectares or over and smaller ones in certain cases. In particular it could give orders to owners or tenants, calculated to guide and insure production, dictate the kind of bookkeeping each farm should maintain, set the amount of produce and cash the owner or tenant might keep, dispose of the surplus produce above this amount, determine whether an estate should be confiscated or not (especially in cases of over-indebtedness), and see to it that "unsuitable, inefficient or incapable" managers, foremen and workers were replaced. The Landbewirtschaftungsstelle set up branch offices in each of the five Districts and local offices in each Kreishauptmannschaft. Its local agents were the Kreislandwirte, who supervised the farm experts in the various villages of their respective counties. These local village esperts (Dorf- or Gemeindeagronomen) were sometimes German farmers but more often Poles. The Landbewirtschaftungsstelle was abolished, however, on April 30, 1941, and its machinery and functions were henceforth simply administered by the head of the Department of Food and Agriculture. 4/

1/ Created by Verordnung of January 24, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 28)

2/ Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, September 16, 1942.

3/ Durchführungsvorschrift of January 22, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 42)

4/ Durchführungsvorschrift of April 30, 1941.

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For the supervision of the bookkeeping of these estates and for the continuation of the land-register books kept by the Polish chambers of agriculture, a special "Head Farm Accounting Office for the Area of the General Government" (Landwirtschaftliche Hauptbuchstelle für das Gebeit des Generalgouvernements) was created. 1/

2. Collection of Crop Quotas. Perhaps the most vital part of the Department of Food and Agriculture is the bureau which controls the collection, processing and distribution of agricultural products. This is the Bureau of Control (Abteilung Erfassung), and its principal instrument is the Central Agricultural Office (Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle), created January 20, 1940. 2/ This office is located in Krakow and is under the supervision of the General Governor. It receives its broad directives from the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture, and it carries out its functions with the help of branch offices in the counties. It is responsible for a proper distribution of foodstuffs from surplus to deficit areas, for the distribution of goods to processing firms, for suitable warehousing and building up of reserves, and for the provisioning of government and army with foodstuffs. All farm products produced or imported in the General Government must be offered for sale to this office before they can be put on the market. The Office can pay for the products it buys either in money or in goods. It can also import farm products on its own account. For such farm products as it does not itself purchase, it may issue marketing permits. All processing and trading firms, including co-operatives, are obliged to keep it precisely informed as to the kinds and quantities of products passing through their hands. The Office can make any producer or processor submit to an audit of accounts. It can also carry on economic enterprises of its own, or participate in others. It is obvious that the Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle is only an eastern edition of the various Reichsstellen in the Reich proper. The chairman of the administrative council is Karl Naumann, who is the Director of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

Much of the actual business of the Office is transacted by the county branches (Kreisstellen), which are "wholesalers, importers and exporters rolled into one." 3/ These branch offices directly supervise the whole crop cycle, from the dictating of plantings to the collection and storage or crop quotas. They handle the contracts with individual farmers regarding the kinds and amounts of crops to be planted, and they keep files for each farm, showing what amounts of produce are due. The Kreisstelle maintains warehouses for the collecting of quotas and also for the handling of seed, fertilizer, machinery, household wares and tobacco and liquor, which are traded to farmers in return for quotas and surpluses.

1/ Anordnung of May 31, 1940 (VBGGP, II, 1940, p. 324).

2/ Durchführungsvorschrift of Jan. 20, 1940. (VBGGP, 1940, II p.21

3/ Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1942

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For the immediate job of collecting the crops, the Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle makes considerable use of the remnants of the former Polish farmers' co-operative associations, stripped of their former social functions and strictly supervised by German commissioners. Every proprietor of more than 3 hectares is required to be a member of a co-operative. In each county the county co-operative association (Kreisgenossenschaft), managed by a German Kommissar, collects and delivers agricultural products to the Kreisstelle of the Central Agricultural Office. The 6,000 or more co-operatives at present functioning in the General Government are under the ultimate supervision of a special State Council of Co-operative Associations (Staatlicher Genossenschaftsrat), which is directed by a commissioner, L. Plavenik. 1/

Of course the local NSDAP organization also takes a hand in the collection of crop quotas through its department of agrarian policy (Arbeitsgebiet Agrarpolitik). Party members, where they are to be found, help with the harvesting and with the difficult task of supervising the Polish peasantry to see that they do not evade their quotas.

3. Other Functions. The production and distribution of seed is supervised by a special administrative agency. The Seed Office (Saatsgutstelle) was created by a decree of March 6, 1940. 2/ Its chairman is Walter Albert. The office is empowered to buy and sell seed, regulate the production, the sorts, and the marketing of seed, and take possession of seed in private hands when necessary.

Also within the Department is the Central Land Office (Hauptlandsmt) directed by Küchenbäcker. Created by decree of September 13, 1940 (which also set up branch land offices in each District and placed Land Inspectors in many of the Kreishauptmannschaften), this office supervises the "reform" of rural property boundaries (Umlegung operations - a euphemism covering the dividing and amalgamation of farms under the German resettlement program).

Drainage and water economy are also under the control of the Department. Here the Nazis simply have taken over the existing Polish water-control personnel and formed them into Water Economy Offices (Wasswewirtschaftsämter), each embracing the area of several counties and placed under the supervision of a German inspector (Wasserwirtschaftsinspekteur). 3/

Finally, within the competence of the Department are several experimental farms, notably the Experimental Institute at Puwy and the Model Farm at Dublany.

1/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1942; cf. Frankfurter Zeitung, April 13, 1941.

2/ Durchführungsvorschrift of March 6, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, II, p. 133).

3/ Durchführungsvorschrift of March 6, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, II, p. 163).

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J. Department of Forests.

This department was also set up at the inception of the General Government administration. 1/ In addition to the Polish state forests and forestry enterprises, the former Polish state lumber sales organization PAGED (Polska Agencja Drzewna) was put under its management. In addition, the department received the power of strict supervision over "all forests not directly managed by the state," particularly the power to say how much wood shall be cut, how it shall be processed, and how marketed. Industries using forest products as raw materials also were put under partial supervision of the department. All pre-existing Polish forest and lumber organizations were dissolved and their property confiscated by the General Government.

The Polish forestry personnel had in large part disappeared when the Nazis began to re-organize the forest administration. As early as September, before the fighting was over, German forestry personnel from the Reich Forestry Office was lent to the Oberbefehlshaber Ost for the purpose of getting the forest administration reactivated in the conquered Polish territories. Much of this personnel then stayed right on as the leaders of the Department of Forests. The staff was small, and it was admittedly dependent in many ways on such Polish personnel as was still available. It found 1.9 million hectares of forest land to be administered -- later to be increased to 3 million by the annexation of Galicia. In order to train Poles as foresters, a decree of April 13, 1940, created a German "forest guard" (Forstschutzkommando), with a personnel of 1,500, 2/ mostly racial Germans.

For the direct supervision of forests, Forest Supervision Posts (Forstaufsichtsämter) were set up at various county seats (Kreishauptmannschaften). Toward the end of 1942 there were twenty-two of these posts, each supervising an area of around 180,000 hectares. They were subdivided into some fifty "Forest Inspections" (Forstinspektionen), each under an Inspection Forestmaster (Inspektionsforstmeister) whose functions are more like those of a "responsible manager of an enterprise" than a mere inspector. 3/ He manages, within his forestry inspection, a half dozen "main forestry districts" (staatliche Oberförstereien). There is a network of some 300 of these main forestry districts covering the General Government. They embrace all forest properties, both public and private. They are the heart of the forestry enterprise. They manage not only the state forests but also private forests when the latter lack a personnel of their own. Over other private forests they exercise supervision. The Chief Forester (Oberförster) is sometimes a German, sometimes a Pole. His staff and workers are almost entirely Polish. The main forestry districts are divided into a half-dozen subdistricts (Forstereien) each, so that there are some 1,800 of these. At the end of 1942 the entire forestry administration of the General Government employed some 180 Germans and more than 11,000 non-Germans. 4/

1/ Verordnung über das Forst - und Jagdwesen im Generalgouvernement, October 31, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 25)

2/ Deutsche Volkswirtschaft, Oct. 2, 1942; also Europa-Kabel, July 17, 1942.

3/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement (1942 ed.), p. 131.

4/ Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, September 28, 1942.

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The wild game administration was outlined by the Hunting Decree (Jagdverordnung) of June 13, 1940. 1/ This decree left the fixing of local state hunting preserves and the issuing of hunting permits up to the local German foresters (Inspektions-forstmeister). On privately-owned game preserves, the owner was given the right to appoint his own gamekeeper (Jagdaufseher), subject to confirmation by the County Chief (Kreishauptmann). Under all circumstances, the only persons permitted to hunt game are German citizens or persons of German nationality.

The Department of Forests in the GG Administration is headed by Dr. Eissfeldt and has four bureaus: administration, forests, lumber industry, and wild game.

K. Labor Controls:

The fundamental decrees covering the exploitation of Polish manpower were the following:

(1) October 26, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 6) - decree introducing a general labor obligation for all Polish inhabitants of the General Government between the ages of 18 and 60.

(2) October 26, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 6) - decree introducing compulsory labor (Arbeitszwang) for all Jews settled in the GG, in compulsory work-battalions under SS and police supervision.

(3) October 31, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 13) - decree freezing wage contracts as of August 31, 1939, and otherwise regulating the conditions of labor.

(4) February 22, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940 I, p. 80) - decree forbidding all hiring, firing or changing of jobs without permission of the Labor Office.

(5) February 23, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 82) - decree creating Labor Offices.

The Department of Labor in the GG Administration was set up by General Governor Frank immediately upon his taking office. Its chiefs have successively been Dr. Krohn, Dr. Max Frauendorfer, Wilhelm Struve and Albert Stamm. The department's functions were defined under the following six heads, corresponding to bureaus: 2/

(1) labor law and labor protection
(2) labor exploitation (Arbeitseinsatz)
(3) social insurance
(4) housing
(5) veteran relief (Militärversorgung)
(6) social services

While setting up the Department, Frank for the time being froze the general wage level and conditions of work, as they existed on the day before the war started. The main job to be done, from the Nazi point of view, was to start tapping the Polish labor supply for German use. A system of labor offices

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1/ VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 203.

2/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement (1940 ed.), p. 135.

3/ VO über die Gestaltung der Arbeitsbedingungen und den Arbeitsschutz im GG Oct. 31, 1939 (VBGG, 1939, p. 13)

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(Arbeitsämter) was devised and put into operation early in 1940. They were set up in a score of principal towns, with branches in smaller places. Eventually (toward the end of 1942) there were 21 Arbeitsämter with 82 Nebenstellen and some 300 Stützpunkte. 1/ These labor offices constitute the backbone of the Nazi labor control system in the GG. Their most important function is the registering and rounding up of Polish laborers to be shipped to the Reich or to be used in GG industry. They keep extensive files with cards bearing the records of individual laborers. In the rounding up of workers they are aided by SS and police units, and terroristic methods are used. Between September, 1939, and March, 1941, a total of 345,000 workers were sent to the Reich after being secured in this way; they were mostly farm workers at first, but gradually the proportion of industrial workers increased. 2/ In March, 1943, the millionth Polish worker, aboard the two-thousandth transport train of its kind, left for the Reich. 3/

The Arbeitsämter are also entrusted with the administration of social insurance and factory inspection. They dole out unemployment support on a very strict basis, from funds raised by fees and levies under Polish laws still left in force. Since existing Polish social insurance funds disappeared during the military campaign, the Nazis were compelled to re-establish them through a temporary loan from the Reichskreditkassen. They are supervised by a Hauptanstalt für Sozialversicherung in Warsaw (a part of the Department of Labor), with a branch in Krakow and with 16 social insurance banks scattered throughout the country, under the supervision of the District governors. 4/ Each Arbeitsamt also has a section for "labor protection and factory supervision" which sees that the conditions of work are maintained on the level that the Nazis think the Poles deserve. 5/

The Department of Labor also maintains an impressive apparatus of housing funds. It administers - needless to say, primarily in the interest of German workers - a state Baufonds, a Quartierbaufonds, a Gesellschaft für Arbeiteransiedlungen, and various Wohnungsbau - und Wohnungsgenossenschaften. It supervises the housing-construction activities of the greatest of the former Polish state credit institutions, the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajewego (Germanized as Landes-Wirtschafts-Bank, the National Economic Bank). The "Housing Construction Fund" (Wohnbaufonds des Generalgouvernements) the Nazis administer through a state trustee corporation, "Wohnbau Osten GmbH.", which has branches in all the districts and which manages all "household real estate serving German purposes" (deutschen Zwecken dienenden Hausgrundbesitz). Its chief function is that of supplying homes for Germans working in the GG. 6/

1/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, October 13, 1942.

2/ Du Prel, Das GG, (1942), p. 136.

3/ German radio announcement, quoted in New York Herald-Tribune, March 15, 1943.

4/ Du Prel, Das GG, 1942, pp. 137-38.

5/ Ibid. p 135.

6/ Ibid. p. 139.

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The Department also administers the support granted to injured war veterans and their families, which the Nazis took over from Polish law although in circumscribed form by a decree of December 20, 1939. The organs of this administration are the Dienststellen für Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in Warsaw and Krakow. 1/ A bureau of social services (Betriebsversorgung) also nominally promotes the supplying of meals and other services in the factories.

L. Construction Service (Baudienst). This is the counterpart in the GG of the Reich Labor Service, but it has no connections with the latter and its aims are different. The Nazis had two objectives in setting it up: (1) to carry out heavy, out-of-door tasks of a public nature and (2) to train non-German boys and men to work under German orders along German lines. 2/ It was tried out first in the District of Krakow in May, 1940, when Reich Labor Service leader Hierl lent some of his Labor Service leaders to the General Governor to get it started. Between May and December they succeeded in getting some 295,000 eight-hour days of work out of Poles in that area, on such projects as dam-building, road-building, land-drainage, river-regulation and the improvement of river harbors. This was in addition to some 40,000 hours of snow clearance and considerable work for the army. 3/

The service was regularized and applied to the entire GG by the Construction Service Decree of December 1, 1940. This decree made all non-Germans between the ages of 16 and 60 liable to such service, with the exception of Jews, for whom other and much harsher forms of compulsory labor were reserved. (In practice only a small part of those liable for Construction Service have been called up, mainly from among unemployed younger men, since the majority of the able-bodied are sent to the Reich or used in local industry and agriculture.) The decree specified that Construction Service should include "snow clearance, emergency work, reconstruction of bridges, road-building, and land work of all kinds." It stipulated that Poles, Ukrainians and "mountaineers" should be worked in separate formations under the names "Polish Construction Service," "Ukrainian Home Service" (Heimatdienst) and "Goralian Home Service." 4/

The administrative structure of the Construction Service is as follows:

1.	OVER-ALL AUTHORITY (Krakow)	Bureau of Construction Service (Abteilung Baudienst) in the Department of Internal Administration. Its director is Heinrich Hinkel, who is simultaneously the liaison representative of the Reich Labor Leader, Hierl.

1/ Du Prel, Das GG, 1942, pp. 137-38.

2/ Hinkel, head of the Baudienst, said, "While the Reich Labor Service is a school for German youth, the Construction Service in the General Government is meant to help in mastering tasks important to the State, with the object of organizing young Poles and Ukrainians for work under German management." Krakauer Zeitung, Nov. 26 '42.

3/ Du Prel, Das GG, 1942 ed., p. 74.

4/ VBGG, 1940.

2.	District Authority (Krakow, Radom, Warsaw, Lublin and Lwow)	Construction Service Commando Leader (Baudienst Kommandoführer) at each of the five District capitals.
3.	County administration (in each Kreishauptstadt)	County Construction Service Office (Kreishauptstelle des Baudienstes), directed by a County Office Leader (Kreishauptstellenführer).
4.	Project-Group Supervision	Project-Group Leader (Werkgruppenführer, Werkoberinspektor).
5.	Local Project Command	Project Director (Werkabteilungsführer, Werkinspektor), assisted by foremen (Werkmeister, Vorarbeiter) who may be non-Germans.

The District authority does most of the actual planning of projects. The Commando Leader in the District office receives requests from other departmental heads for labor to be performed, and the resulting projects rest on work-contracts between his office and them. The cost of a project is assessed to the budget of the department which requested it. The Commando Leader obtains his labor supply through the District labor office. The County leader makes use of a staff of native (Polish and Ukrainian) assistants in supervising the projects in his County. His traveling inspectors, the Project-Group Leaders, supervise as many as five projects each. The project squad (Werkabteilung) which carries out the actual labor consists of 80 to 160 men. 1/

Construction service workers receive 1 zloty for pocket money daily, in addition to board, lodging and work-clothes. 2/ Training schools for native leaders are maintained; that for the Ukrainian Home Service is located in Lwow and is directed by Staff Leader Topp. 3/

M. Jewish Labor. Insofar as the Jews have been left alive in the GG, it has been largely for the purpose of exploiting them for manual labor. Compulsory labor was decreed for all Jews the day the GG came into being. The Higher SS and Police Leader was directed to form them into compulsory labor battalions and make all regulations necessary for their exploitation. 4/ His first order was one requiring all newly immigrant Jews to register with the mayors, forbidding Jews to move from one community to another without written permission, and laying a general curfew upon Jews for the period 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. daily. 5/

1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., pp. 69 ff.

2/ Du Prel, ibid., p. 74; but snow clearance in the Krakow district in 1940 was unpaid.

3/ Krakauer Zeitung, July 30, 1943.

4/ VO.ü.die Einführung des Arbeitszwanges für die jüdische Bevölkerung des GG, Oct. 26, 1939 (VBGGP. p. 6)

5/ Decree of December 11, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 231)

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Detailed instructions for the mobilization of Jews were decreed on December 12. This decree ordered that compulsory labor should apply to all Jews between 14 and 60 and that registration of all male Jews between 12 and 60 should commence at once. Those registered would then be assigned to work as needed. Length of working time was fixed at two years but could be prolonged in case the "educational aim" of the service had not been attained in that time. The workers would be maintained in camps. They were ordered to bring certain bedding, utensils and clothing with them, and those trained as craftsmen were commanded to bring their tools and machinery. 1/

A month later the Jewish self-governing bodies (Judenräte) were given detailed orders, under threat of heavy penalties, to carry out this mobilization of their people and to keep exact records of it for the use of the German authorities. 2/

By the end of 1940 there were some 30,000 Jews in 43 labor camps. The Nazis used them particularly in the District of Lublin, where they were put at building roads preparatory to the attack upon Russia. On the eve of that attack thousands more were brought out to work there, particularly from the Warsaw ghetto. Early in 1941 Jewish women between 17 and 35 were taken for use in certain war industries and on farms. 3/ In the Lublin District the SS and Police Leader Globocnik seems to have been especially energetic in setting up and running camps of Jewish artisans (Handwerker-Werkstätten), working on government orders. Jews on forced labor are the only Jews permitted to leave the 13 ghettos and 42 Jewish towns.

Jews in the General Government were segregated and put under a special system of legislation during 1939 and 1940. The basic decrees, aside from those on labor just cited, were the following:

(1) October 26, 1939 - Decree forbidding ritual slaughtering. (VBGG, p. 7)

(2) November 23, 1939 - Decree requiring all Jews to wear the Star of David on the right arm. (VBGG, p. 61)

(3) November 23, 1939 - Decree terminating all tax-ameliorations and tax privileges for Jews. (VBGG, p. 60)

(4) November 28, 1939 - Decree creating Jewish councils to administer all Jewish communities. (VBGG, p. 72)

(5) January 24, 1940 - Decree requiring the registration of all Jewish property. (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 31)

(6) January 26, 1940 - Decree forbidding Jews to use the railways. (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 45)

(7) July 24, 1940 --Decree defining the term "Jew". (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 231)

(8) August 31, 1940 - Decree setting up elementary schools for Jews. (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 258)

1/ Decree of December 12, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 246)

2/ Order of January 20, 1940 (unpublished; printed in A. Weh, Das Recht des GG, #A428).

3/ Simon Segal, The New Order in Poland (NY, 1942), pp. 175-78.

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During 1940 the Nazis spoke of turning a part of the District of Lublin into a Jewish "reservation." During 1941 and 1942, however, the policy was adopted of leaving Jews in their native localities but forcing them to concentrate in ghettos and Jewish towns. Hence were formed the ghettos of Warsaw, Krakow, Lwow, Tarnopol, Stanisławow and several other towns. Forty-two other towns were denominated "Jewish towns", i.e., towns with a purely Jewish population. These included Rzeszow, Tarnow and Bochnia. 1/ In the latter part of 1942, however, and during 1943, the ghettos were largely liquidated and their inhabitants partly executed, partly allowed to die under harsh living conditions, and partly sent away for forced labor. As a result of Nazi policy of the past four years, the Jewish population originally resident in the area of the General Government, totaling some one and three-quarters millions of people, has been cut down to less than fifteen per cent of its former size. The most optimistic estimates do not place it at more than 300,000 persons in 1943.

N. Finance. Pre-war Poland's monetary unit was the zloty (quoted in 1939 at 5.23 to the dollar). Issuance of notes was through a private joint-stock company, the Bank Polski, while the Treasury minted metal coins. The budget of the State rested chiefly on taxes upon incomes and turnover, and on state-operated monopolies and industrial enterprises. The currency was protected since 1936 by a system of foreign exchange controls similar to but more flexible than the German devisen controls system. The banking system of the country was distinguished by the important part played in it by State financial institutions, above all the National Economic Bank (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego), the State Land Bank (Panstwowy Bank Rolny), and the Post Office Savings Bank (Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci).

1. Monetary and banking system. As the German army penetrated into Poland it brought the Reichsmark with it. A decree issued by von Brauchitsch on September 11 made the Reichsmark legal tender alongside the zloty, at the rate of two zlotys to one Reichsmark. 2/ A second decree of September 23 introduced Reichskreditkassen, 3/ which were set up during the course of October and November in Krakow, Tarnow, Czestochowa, Warsaw, Lublin, Radom, Rzeszow, Nowy Sacz, Kielce and Piotrkow. These took over for the time being the note-issuing functions of the Bank Polski. The monetary situation was chaotic, since the country had been partitioned into three parts (German annexed areas, General Government, and Soviet annexed areas), zloty currency in the first and third areas was being smuggled back into the second, thus posing the problem of inflation, and the Polish government in exile had managed to take with it the entire gold reserve of the Bank Polski. The Nazi authorities took vigorous steps during the winter to keep down the in-smuggling of exiled zloty notes and to set up a permanent monetary system for the GG. A decree of Frank of December 15, 1939 provided for the restoration of the Bank Polski as the sole bank of issue under German

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1/ Ostland, December 1, 1942.

2/ VOBl.f.d.besetzten Gebieten in Polen, 1939, p. 7.

3/ Ibid., p. 11.

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supervision, under the name Emissionsbank in Polen (Bank Emisyjny w Polsce). 1/ The period from December 15, 1939, to April 8, 1940, was spent in getting the apparatus set up. The zloty notes of the old Bank Polski were called in, overprinted and reissued early in 1940. 2/ (During May these overprinted notes were then exchanged for entirely new notes of the Emissionsbank, which became the permanent currency.) On April 8, 1940, the Reich Credit Banks ceased to operate and the new Emissionsbank stepped into their place as the sole bank of issue for the General Government. Seat of the bank is Krakow, with branches in Kielce, Lublin, Nowy Sacz, Piotrkow, Radom, Rzeszow, Tarnow, Czestochowa, Warsaw, Jaso, Siedlce and Zamosc. As president of the bank Frank named Dr. Feliks Mlynarski, a former director of the Bank Polski (though not one at the time the war broke out), in consequence of which the notes issued by the new bank came to be called "mlynarki" by the Polish population. In general, the direction and personnel of the bank remain Polish, under the supervision of a German Bank Supervisor (Bankdirigent), Dr. Fritz Paersch.

A decree of April 23, 1940, gave the Emissionsbank the authority to mint coins of steel and zinc, in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 groschen. With the establishment of the new currency and coins, the Nazis had completed the first phase of their monetary plan for the General Government. The circulation of the new zloty has fluctuated but apparently has tended to increase, with the high point reported as 1,5 billion zlotys in May, 1942. 3/

The majority of Polish credit institutions were left in existence and are still functioning. Not only that, but their Polish personnel was left, to a large extent. In addition, German banks have set up branches and assumed a leading position in the credit market of the GG. The outstanding example is the Kommerzialbank A.G. in Krakow, an affiliate of the Dresdner Bank. For the supervision of all private banks in the GG, Frank created by decree of April 8, 1940, the Bank Supervision Office (Bankaufsichtstelle für das Generalgouvernement), with strict powers of control over all credit institutions except the Emissionsbank and the Deutsche Post Osten. In general, the Bankaufsichtsstelle applies former Polish banking regulations, but it is given the authority to alter them. Director of the Bankaufsichtsstelle is the Bank Supervisor from the Emissionsbank. 4/ In addition, banks are organized for "economic self-administration" in the Wirtschaftsgruppe Banken und Versicherungswesen (see above), which comprised 22 banks on January 1, 1943. 5/

2. Control of Foreign Exchange. At the close of the Polish campaign the military commander introduced some features of Reich legislation concerning securities and valuables immediately in the conquered territory. 6/ With

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1/ VBGGP, 1939, p. 238.

2/ VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 3.

3/ Biuletyn Polski (Polish Information Center, NYC), Feb. 9, 1943.

4/ VO. über die Bankaufsichtsstelle für das Generalgouvernement, April 8, 1940 (VBGG, 1940, I, p. 124).

5/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1943.

6/ Devisenverordnung für das besetzte ehemals polnische Gebiet (ohne Ostoberschlesien), Oct. 7, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 33).

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Building up of the GG, the general German pattern of securities and exchange control was introduced. Frank immediately created a Department of Foreign Exchange (Abteilung Devisen) in his administration, and a decree of November 15 set up, in its broad outlines, an "exchange controls system" (Devisenordnung). Inside the Department of Foreign Exchange an Exchange Office (Devisenstelle) was created for the purpose of carrying out and supervising securities and exchange controls. The Emissionsbank was made the principal organ for transactions in foreign exchange. Detailed regulations were laid down regarding the disposal of various kinds of moneys, securities, precious metals and other valuables. "Exchange defense commandos" (Devisenschutzkommandos, later called Zollfahndungsstellen) were created as a special secret service force to prevent illegal transactions. 1/ From November 20, 1939, an exchange control boundary was erected between the GG and the Reich. 2/ On the same day a special Accounting Office (Verrechnungsinstitut Krakau), succeeding the pre-war Polski Instytut Rozrachunkowy, started functioning in the Department of Foreign Exchange to handle balances of payments between the Reich and the GG. 3/ A simultaneous decree froze all Jewish securities, deposits and other valuables and required that the latter be collected in one bank. 4/ As director of securities and exchange controls, Frank named Tetzner.

Later exchange control decrees elaborated this system especially in the direction of control over exchanges of goods between the GG and the Reich and the GG and other countries. A decree of October 25, 1940 made the importation of goods into the GG dependent upon possession of a permit from the Devisenstelle certifying that the imports were economically justified and could be paid for without burdening the GG foreign exchange balance. 5/ On April 1, 1943, a similar decree concerning exports went into effect: all exports from the GG to non-German countries hereafter required a permit from the Devisenstelle. The avowed purpose of this measure was to reserve such goods for the Reich alone and at the same time to prevent the GG from receiving, as payment, foreign goods which the Reich itself wants to import. 6/

3. Taxation, state income, and budget. One of the last acts of the Commander-in-Chief of the East was to insure that Polish income taxes for the year 1939 should not go uncollected. 7/ They were collected on the basis prescribed by Polish law. Frank, upon taking office, decreed that Polish taxes and tax procedure in general should remain in effect for the time being

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1/ Devisenverordnung für das GG, Nov. 15, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 44)

2/ Anordnung of Nov. 20, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 55)

3/ VO. of Nov. 20, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 52), and Anordnung of same day (ibid., p. 54).

4/ Anordnung Nr. 4, Nov. 20, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 57)

5/ Du Prel, Das GG (1942), p. 117.

6/ Hamburger Fremdenblatt, May 1, 1943.

7/ Erlass of Oct. 16, 1939 (VBl.f.d.b.G.P., 1939, p. 54).

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and appointed 32 German Finance Inspectors (Finanzinspekteure) to collect them, each with several formerly Polish tax offices (now Steueramter) under his jurisdiction. 1/ On February 14, 1940, a new decree provided for the continuation of the Polish tax on business enterprises under the Polish law of April 25, 1938, but with a new tariff of levies, from which the Emissionsbank, the Deutsche Post Osten, the Ostbahn and the monopolies were exempted. 2/ Similarly the Polish income tax law of December 14, 1935, was taken over and its contents altered or replaced by new and higher tariffs. 3/ In March a decree of Frank stipulated that real property taxes for 1940 should be 50% higher than those last collected, on the basis of the Polish statute of November 4, 1936, excepting the cases of farm or forest properties of 100 ha. or more. 4/ During the middle of 1940 tax law and tax procedure were elaborated, especially by a decree of July 30. The latter stipulated that complaints regarding the assessments and other decisions of the tax offices could be made only within a four-week period. The complaint was to be acted upon by the director of the tax office or, if a German were involved or the sum in question were more than 500 zlotys, by the German Finance Inspector. Their decision is final. In cases of tax penalties, complaints against them could be raised only within a 14-day period, and here again the decision of the Finance Inspector was made final. In no case could appeals be carried from the tax office to the courts. 5/

Another source of state income is customs duties, although due to the fact that most of the trade of the GG is with the Reich, with which the customs frontier has now been abolished, duties supply a relatively small part of that income. A decree of November 17, 1939, defined the GG as a separate customs area, with a customs administration of its own charged with the collection of customs duties, consumption taxes on certain luxury goods, and taxes on monopoly products. Duties for the time being were to be levied according to the general scheme of the existing Polish customs system. 6/ In order not to put sudden and unnatural burdens on trade between the GG and those formerly Polish areas now annexed to the Reich, it was provided during 1940 that import duties on goods originating in the latter areas should start 80% lower than the general level and be gradually brought up

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1/ VO über Steuerrecht und Steuerverwaltung, 17. Nov. 1939 (VBGGP. p. 60); also Durchführungsverordnungen of Nov. 20, Dec. 7, and Dec. 13, 1939, and Jan. 20, 1940.

2/ VO.u.die Gewerbesteuer, Feb. 14, 1940 (VBGGP, I, p. 51)

3/ VO.u.die Aenderung des polnischen Einkommensteuerrechts, Feb. 22, 1940 (VBGGP, I, 73)

4/ VO.u.die Erhöhung der Grundsteuer f.das Steuerjahr 1940, Mar. 16, 1940 (VBGGP, I, 109)

5/ Durchführungsverordnung of July 30, 1940 (VBGGP, 1942, II, p. 409)

6/ Zollverordnung of Nov. 17, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 92)

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to 50% of the latter. 1/ Two and one-half years later, however, all import duties upon goods coming into the GG from the Reich or from German-occupied countries (excepting the occupied Eastern territories) were abolished, and the GG became part of the customs area of Greater Germany. 2/ The exchange of goods between the two areas remains, of course, under the restrictive provisions of the devisen system.

By far the largest source of income for the GG administration, however, is the Monopolies Administration. In the Polish Republic tobacco, liquor, salt, matches and lotteries were state monopolies. By a decree immediately upon taking office, Frank put these enterprises under a new Generaldirektion der Monopole im Generalgouvernement, to be a bureau in the Department of Finance, with headquarters in Krakau, and with Dr. Hermann Senkowsky as its head. 3/ Two months later petroleum and its products were brought under the same control as a sixth monopoly, 4/ and in April, 1940, saccharine as the seventh. 5/ In August, 1940, the lotteries monopoly was expanded into a general gambling monopoly (Glückspielsmonopol) operating casinos, gambling automats, numbers games, etc. 6/ The Nazis have used the monopolies direction to control production and distribution as well as to support the budget. The seven monopolies now embrace more than 30 enterprises employing some 20,000 workers, 7/ and in 1941 their contribution to the income of the GG administration amounted to 324,000,000 zlotys. 8/

Taxes, monopolies, devisen, banks and insurance are together controlled by the Department of Finance, which Frank created in his administration in November, 1939. Head of this department during most of 1940 was Spindler; since then it has been Dr. Sankowsky. By virtue of an early decree of Frank, the head of the Department of Finance is directed to draft the annual budget of the GG administration, after examining and correcting the estimates submitted to him by the heads of the other administrative departments. This budget is then approved and promulgated by the General Governor, 9/

1/ Anordnung of April 29, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, II, p. 296)

2/ VO. of Nov. 20, 1942, effective December 1. (Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1942, p. 4)

3/ VO. of November 1, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 27)

4/ VO. of January 20, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 19)

5/ VO. of April 24, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I. p. 163)

6/ VO. of August 31, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 253)

7/ Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung, July 24, 1943, p. 1

8/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, October 13, 1942.

9/ VO. of March 31, 1940 (VBGGP, I, p. 155)

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after the Reich Finance Ministry has given its approval. The GG budget for 1941 totaled 1,678 million zlotys for ordinary expenditures and 714 million zlotys for extraordinary expenditures; 1/ for 1942 it totaled 2,700,651,950 zlotys for ordinary expenditures and 476,800,000 zlotys for extraordinary expenditures. 2/

O. Railways: Personnel from the Reich State Railways followed closely on the heels of the army during the September conquest in 1939, to set the Polish railways in running order for German use. So did Reichsbahn administrative machinery. A branch of the Reichsbahn Direction at Oppeln, Upper Silesia, was set up in Krakow in September; and a railway direction was created in Lodz at the same time. 3/

Two weeks after the GG Administration started functioning, this emergency service was stabilized in the form of a new railway administration for the roads in that area, under the name "Eastern Railway" (Ostbahn) with headquarters (Generaldirektion der Ostbahn) in Krakow. 4/ The Eastern Railway comprises all railways and railway property in the General Government, including some 6,500 kilometers of standard gauge lines and 600 kilometers of narrow gauge, as a separate fiscal property (Sondervermögen), independent of the Reichsbahn and distinct also from other state properties in the General Government. Its finances likewise are distinct from the budget of the GG, although they are supervised by the Department of Finance and half the profits go to the state.

The administrative machinery of the Eastern Railway is likewise separate from the Reichsbahn, although closely integrated with it. The General Direction of the Eastern Railway constitutes a department (Hauptabteilung Eisenbahnen) in the GG Administration. There are seven bureaus in it: finance and law, personnel and traffic, engineering, administration, construction, repair shops and supply. In addition, it has its own accountancy bureau and its own surveying office.

Under the General Direction at Krakow there are three division headquarters (Betriebsdicektionen) as follows: 5/

Betriebsdirektion Krakau
Betriebsdirektion Warschau
Betriebsdirektion Lemberg

Each of the division headquarters has a Direktor, assisted by from 8 to 14 officials (Dezernenten). The division headquarters at Krakow also supervise the Narrow-Gauge Railway Office (Schmalspurbahnamt) in Jedrzejow. 6/

1/ Krakauer Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1942.

2/ Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, March 15, 1943, p. 6.

3/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement (1942 ed.), p. 81.

4/ Verordnung of Nov. 9, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 29).

5/ Originally four, at Krakow, Radom, Warsaw and Lublin. In 1941 Lemberg was added, and Lublin merged with Radom. In 1943 Radom was merged with Krakow and Warsaw.

6/ Du Prel, Das GG, 1942 ed., pp. 81-86. VO. April 23, 1940 (Verwaltungsordn.d.Ostbahn), (VBGG, 1940, II, 255)

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Under the division headquarters are various local Branch Offices (Dienststellen). The smaller of these are staffed with non-Germans but are immediately supervised by near-by German Area Branch Offices (Leitdienststellen). 1/

The Eastern Railway maintains five primary repair shops, at Warsaw-Praga, Pruszkow, Radom, Tarnow and Nowy Sacz.

The physical property of the Eastern Railway was capitalized at nearly 6 billion zlotys (3 billion RM.) in 1942. 2/ Its finances in the first two years of operation by the Nazis were as follows: 3/

	1940	1941
Receipts	700,000,000 zlotys	487,000,000 zlotys
Expenditures	660,000,000 "	511,500,000 "

The Nazis established an Eastern Transport Bank (Verkehrsbank Ost, G.m.b.H.) in Krakow to act as the banking instrument of the Eastern Railway.

In August, 1941, the railways of Galicia were joined to the Eastern Railway, and their gauge, widened by the Russians during 1940, was changed back to that of the Eastern Railway. Since then the road has taken a tremendous beating as the main connecting road between the Reich and the Eastern Front. As such it is one of the most vital railway systems in Europe, for the Nazis, and it has constantly been more closely integrated with the German State Railways. From January 1, 1943, the scale of fares and tariffs of the latter have become those of the former. 4/

The personnel of the Eastern Railway totals about 100,000 officials and workmen. 5/ Of these, 7,000 are Reich Germans and 1,500 are German nationals formerly Polish citizens (Volksdeutsche). 6/ The Reich Germans are mostly personnel lent by the Reichsbahn. Herr Gerteis, the president of the Eastern Railway, is a prominent and capable railway career man from the field of railway finance, who was formerly a German State Railways official in the Frankfort-am-Main division and later a member of the Reich Transport Ministry. The remaining 90% of the Eastern Railway personnel is (except for some French, Russian and other prisoners of war) composed almost entirely of Poles and Ukrainians, the majority of whom are former employees of the Polish State Railways, taken on again by the Nazis after the September, 1939, campaign. Although most of them are workingmen, some of these non-Germans are in subordinate administrative positions and have been vouchsafed a modest tenure-status (planmässige Stellung). The Nazis have taken pains to train them systematically in German railroading methods. 7/

1/ Krakauer Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1942.

2/ Ibid.

3/ U.S. Dept. of Justice report, March 22, 1943 (OSS.OID. 414700, p. 27)

4/ DNB. December 9, 1942.

5/ Railway Gazette (London), June 5, 1942, p. 638.

6/ Krakauer Zeitung, Sept. 4, 1942.

7/ Der Neue Tag, (Prague), Jan. 15, 1943.

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The Eastern Railway operates a training school for its German personnel (Zentralschule der Ostbahn) at Makow, near Krakow. Its professional and social services also include:

1. The Eastern Railway Work-Clothing Office (Ostbahn Kleiderkasse), Krakow.
2. The Eastern Railway Housing Corporation (Ostbahn-Siedlungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.), Krakow.
3. The Eastern Railway Fraternal Association (Kameradschaftswerk der Ostbahn), which maintains several rest-homes.

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V. COURTS

A. Military, Police and Special Tribunals.

The first courts set up by the Nazis in conquered Poland were Special Courts (Sondergerichte) created by decree of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army on September 5, 1939. 1/ These were intended to be, and still remain, the principal courts handling "grave crimes" (schwere Kriminalität). Soon after the creation of the GG, these Special Courts were taken out of military control and built into a permanent system of civil Special Courts, which in 1943 were twelve in number (Kraków, Rzeszów, Lwów, Stanisławów, Tarnopol, Lublin, Chełm, Radom, Kielce, Piotrików, Częstochowa and Warsaw). They apply German criminal law and use the same procedure as the Sondergerichte in the Reich proper. In minor matters one judge sits on a case; in other cases three judges. Besides having jurisdiction in cases where decrees expressly confer it on them, they can try all cases where, because of the "gravity or reprehensibility of the act or public excitement caused by it," trial by special court appears necessary. 2/

Another group of military courts which lasted somewhat longer in their military capacity were the Summary Courts Martial (Standgerichte) created by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army on September 12, 1939. Their purpose was to deal, in even more summary fashion than ordinary military tribunals, with persons found with arms or ammunition, etc., or committing acts of violence against army personnel. 3/ They were composed of a commander of a regiment and two other soldiers. The only sentence permitted was death, and execution had to take place at once, on the spot. 4/ These courts were abolished on January 26, 1940, when their jurisdiction was transferred to ordinary military courts and to summary police courts.

The latter were created by Frank on October 31, 1939, in a decree placing the death penalty on various kinds of "acts of violence" against the German Reich or against "the sovereignty exercised by Germany in the GG." 5/ These crimes included damaging public property, inciting disobedience to German authorities, committing acts of violence against Germans on account of their nationality, setting fire to the property of a German, failure to report the illegal possession of weapons by others, and failure to report any of the other

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1/ (VBfdbGP, p. 2)

2/ VO. of Nov. 15, 1939 (VBlGGP, p. 34)

3/ Also (later) with crimes committed in this area prior to the war (a provision aimed at German exiles and at Poles who had allegedly committed crimes against Germans in Poland prior to the war), VBl.f.d.bes.G.i.P., p. 24 (VO. Oct. 1, 1939).

4/ VBl.f.d.bes.G.i.P., p. 8, for the VO. of Sept. 12 applying to areas immediately behind the fighting zone; VO. of Oct. 6. (ibid. p. 32) extended it to all occupied Polish areas.

5/ VO. zur Bekämpfung von Gewalttaten im GG, Oct. 31, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 10)

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before-mentioned crimes. 1/ The summary police courts (Standgerichte) are composed each of a police officer and two other policemen (either Ordnungspolizei or Sicherheitspolizei), or a leader of the Totenkopfstandarten or the [redacted]sturmbanne and two other members of these formations. The procedure is extremely informal and summary. If the case is too complicated or grave, the court can hand it over to the nearest Sondergericht.

Later on, in 1942 and 1943, additional temporary Standgerichte were created by Frank for the period of the "harvest emergency" (Ernteausnahmezustand), roughly from August through November, to impose the death penalty on persons obstructing the collection or safeguarding of crops. 2/ Details of the composition of these courts are lacking.

Military jurisdiction over civilians was finally brought within modest bounds by the decree of January 26, 1940, which abolished the summary military courts and left the ordinary military tribunals (Wehrmachtgerichte) with jurisdiction over civilians only in cases of military crimes in the narrower sense (crimes committed on army property or against army personnel). Jurisdiction over cases of illegal possession of weapons or ammunition was transferred to the summary police courts. 3/ Hence all acts against political security or with political motives were now under non-military jurisdiction. Correspondingly, the right to pardon (except in cases of military or SS jurisdiction) was given to the General Governor, 4/ who on March 8, 1940, decreed that the death penalty, when imposed by ordinary, special or police courts, should never be carried out until he had decided in each case whether to use his right of parole. 5/

B. German Courts.

Meanwhile a double system of ordinary courts had been worked out and was set in operation in February, 1940. Its main feature was the strict distinction between Germans and Poles before the law. The basis for this had already been laid by a decree of October 26, 1939 (the day on which the GG became a reality), which stipulated: 6/

(1) that there should be a German jurisdiction and a Polish jurisdiction, separate from one another, in the GG;

1/ Also, from Jan. 26, 1940, the illegal possession of weapons and ammunition, was taken from the summary military courts and given to these police courts. (VO. Jan. 26 1940; VBGGP, 1940, p. 41)

2/ Südost-Echo, August 14, 1942.

3/ VO. ü. die Wehrmachtgerichtsbarkeit gegen Zivilpersonen im GG, Jan. 26, 1940 (VBGGP, I, p. 41)

4/ Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor of Jan. 30, 1940 (RGBl. I, 399).

5/ (VBGGP, I, p. 99)

6/ VO. uber den Aufbau der Rechtspflege im GG, Oct. 26, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 4)

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(2) that the task of the German jurisdiction would be to punish attacks upon the security and the authority of the German Reich, the German Nation, and the life, health and property of members of the latter;

(3) that members of the German nation should be subject exclusively to German jurisdiction, in all their legal relationships.

The third provision shows that the purpose of having purely German courts was not only to insure German trials for Germans but to bring non-Germans under German jurisdiction in cases of political significance. In fact, another clause of this early decree stipulates that decisions of purely Polish courts may be brought over to the German courts for review and possible reversal.

A detailed constitution for the German courts was set forth in a decree of February 19, 1940. Two levels of courts were created: German courts of the first instance (Deutsche Gerichte), and German Higher Courts (Deutsche Obergerichte). As the seats of Deutsche Gerichte eight towns were named: Krakow, Rzeszow, Lublin, Chelm, Radom, Piotrkow, Warsaw and Zyrardow. Each of the district capitals (Krakow, Radom, Warsaw, Lublin and later Lwow) received a Deutsche Obergericht, having the final decision in cases appealed from the Deutsche Gerichte. Besides Germans, non-Germans are subject to their criminal jurisdiction in certain cases (crimes against Germans, offenses committed on official GG property or while in the service of the GG, offenses punishable by specific decree of the GG government, etc.). German criminal law is applied. In civil processes, these courts have jurisdiction even if only one of the several interested parties is a German. Prussian civil procedure is used as the procedural basis, and Reich civil law is to a certain extent applied to Reich citizens, but Polish civil law from necessity is largely applied. 1/

No separate German bar is set up. This decree permits all lawyers licensed in the Reich, as well as those of German nationality licensed in the GG, to practice before the German courts. 2/

C. Polish Courts.

Polish jurisdiction retains what is left over from the inroads made by the German jurisdictional system. The court structure remains unchanged except for the abolition of the Supreme Court (Sad Najwyzszy). On the lower level the unit is the Municipal Court (Sąd Grodzki) or the District Court (Sąd Okręgowy); on the higher level it is the Court of Appeals (Sąd Apelacyjny) (one for each district). Their jurisdiction extends only over non-Germans. In criminal cases they can decide only when the case has been transmitted from the German prosecuting authority. Polish law remains the basis of their

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1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernmant, 1942 ed., p. 158.

2/ A later decree (September 13, 1940) authorized the Department of Justice in the GG government to permit licensed Reich lawyers to open law offices in the GG.

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decisions excepting where the General Governor otherwise decrees. Naturally a strict supervision over them is exercised by the Nazi authorities. In each District, the Polish courts are under the supervision of District Governor and the director of his district Department of Justice. The latter can order the decision of a Polish court reviewed by the Deutsches Obergericht, which can uphold or reverse it or command the case to be retried under German jurisdiction. 1/

The Polish court system under Nazi rule in the GG consisted at the beginning of 1943 of five Courts of Appeal, 22 District Courts and 239 Municipal Courts, and 29 public prosecutors' offices. They were staffed with 4,283 officials, 807 employees and 272 workers - all non-German - not counting another 1,550 persons employed in carrying out the courts' decisions (prison personnel, etc.). 2/

Standing administratively at the head of the entire court system in the GG is the Department of Justice (Hauptabteilung Justiz) in the administration of the General Governor, with Ministerialrat Wille as its director. It has three bureaus (Abteilungen): (I) Administration and Prisons, (II) Civil, Commercial, Traffic and Economic Law, and (III) Public, Criminal and International Law. Attached to the latter bureau is the Patent Office, with a director (Dirigent des Patentamtes) whose seat is Warsaw. 3/

1/ VO. über die polnische Gerichtsbarkeit im GG, Feb. 19, 1940 (VBGGP, I, p. 64)

2/ Der Neue Tag (Prague), Nr. 22, January 22, 1943, p. 4.

3/ Du Prel, Das GG (1942 ed.), p. 377.

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VI. POLICE

The Nazi police system in the General Government is an organic branch of the Reich police system and its highest functionaries are controlled directly by Himmler rather than through the General Governor. It consists of the usual formations of Order and Security police under an SS. chief, plus an auxiliary "Special Service" composed of racial Germans, and separate Polish and Ukrainian police forces for subordinate local duty. Its main task has been that of combatting native resistance to Nazi rule. As in some other occupied countries, but more so here than anywhere else, the German police in the GG have as one of their major functions the strengthening of the German racial element, notably by means of resettlement of racial Germans.

A. The German Police.

SS. and police units accompanied the German army in its invasion of Poland, to mop up obstructive elements behind the advancing front. 1/ On the day the General Government administration went into operation (October 26, 1939), its structure included a Higher SS. and Police Leader for the GG, immediately responsible, in theory, to the General Governor and having under him a Commander of the Order Police and a Commander of the Security Police. 2/ In a simultaneous decree Frank stipulated that the Higher SS. and Police Leader must obtain the General Governor's consent in all matters of "fundamental importance," but that otherwise he might take on his own authority any steps he deemed necessary to the maintenance of security and order. 3/

The two branches of the German police - the Order Police and the Security Police - were immediately built up with personnel imported from the Reich. As was customary, all higher officers of the former were drawn from the SS., while the entire personnel of the Security Police was supplied by the SS. 4/ The Order Police, commanded at first by Generalleutnant Riege and later successively by SS. Brigadeführer Winkler and SS. Gruppenführer Becker, received as its sphere of operations in the GG the usual overt tasks of maintaining public order. The Security Police, headed at first by SS. Oberführer Schöngarth and later (1943) by SS. Oberführer Bierkampf, took over the more complex task of "criminal" investigation and political control, with supervision of the Jews as one of its more characteristic phases. 5/ Actually, the principal activities

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1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 61.

2/ First Decree concerning Establishment of the Administration of the Occupied Polish Territories, Oct. 26, 1939 (VBGGP, p. 3).

3/ Decree concerning Security and Order in the GG, Oct. 26, 1939 (VBCGP, p. 5).

4/ Polish Fortnightly Review (London), June 1, 1943, p. 7.

5/ The decree of June, 1942 (VBGG, 1942, pp. 323-24) defined and specified the separate functions of the Order Police and the Security Police in the General Government.

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of the Security Police rapidly shaped up as follows: combatting the various underground movements (in particular, tracking down the secret press), investigation of foreign contacts, investigation of Polish centers abroad, combatting industrial sabotage, combatting enemy espionage, controlling foreigners, and the usual "Gestapo" control over Germans resident in the General Government. 1/

One of the peculiar tasks the German police fulfilled in the General Government was the execution of the resettlement program for racial Germans (Volksdeutsche). So-called "resettlement commandos" from Himmler's SS. formations supervised the trek of Germans from Volhynia and Bessarabia through the General Government to their newly-assigned homes in the Wartheland, and they were assisted in this by the Order Police. The latter's share in this process included the technical task of administering the legal machinery whereby the property of racial Germans, surrendered in Volhynia and Bessarabia, was exchanged for new property in the Reich. 2/

The Nazis soon found that the protection of their administrative personnel in the General Government would require more police personnel than the Reich could furnish. Local racial Germans were therefore recruited into an auxiliary "Special Service" police force (Sonderdienst). The decree creating this special police, on May 6, 1940, stipulated that it should be composed of German men of good standing, between the ages of 18 and 40, to be armed and clothed in a service uniform with a red left-arm band bearing the inscription in black, "Generalgouvernement Polen. Sonderdienst." Administrative headquarters of the Special Service were set up as a bureau (Referat des Sonderdienstes) in the Department of Internal Administration at Krakow. The decree stipulated that the fundamental purpose of the Special Service would be to assist the County Chiefs (Kreishauptleute) in carrying out their administrative tasks in the County, and that they would be under the direct orders of the Kreishauptmann. This implied such service as the collection of fees, guarding of local Nazi personnel, aiding in collection of crop quotas, controlling prices, fines, etc. But the decree provided that Special Service men could also be used as auxiliary police in circumstances where regular police formations were inadequate. 3/ Their chief function is to protect local administrative officials.

Frank named Dr. Hammerle head of the Special Service (Inspektor des Sonderdienstes). In each of the five Districts the highest instance is the Commissioner of Special Service (Beauftragter des Sonderdienstes). In Krakow a training school for leaders was established. The personnel of the Special Service police is almost entirely racial Germans, which means that these men are particularly useful to the authorities through their long knowledge of local conditions and (presumably) of the Polish language. 4/ Apparently the

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1/ Polish Fortnightly Review (London), June 1, 1943, p. 7.

2/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 64.

3/ VO. uber die Einrichtung eines Sonderdienstes, May 6, 1940 (VBGGP, I, p. 186)

4/ Polish Fortnightly Review, June 1, 1943, p. 8.

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Special Service police have become more and more identified with the Germanization program (Volkstumsarbeit), which is remarkable in view of the fact that most of them are imperfectly Germanized themselves and had had little or no National Socialist training. 1/ The mortality among them -- 28 men in two and one-half years -- is high enough to suggest that the Polish population resents them particularly; but Frank promises them that they will receive secure positions from the state after the war. 2/

Even the Special Service did not suffice to insure coverage of all police needs, and in September, 1942, Krüger (the Higher SS and Police Leader for the GG) promulgated a police decree laying down the principle that "every Reich German in the General Government is liable to police service" (polizeidienstpflichtig). 3/ September 8, 1942, was set as registration day. Reich Germans drawn from the registration lists were then to receive special police training and be assigned to police duty, as needed. 4/

Under German police must be mentioned the military police, who on occasion supplement the regular Order and Security police in the GG. These are the Field Gendarmerie and the Secret Field Police (Geheime Feldpolizei). 5/

B. The non-German Police.

For subordinate policing tasks, particularly among the general mass of the Polish and Ukrainian population, and for the police requirements of the Polish courts, the Nazis have retained the Polish police, with their pre-war structure for the most part unaltered but with their sphere of action reduced. The local Polish order police, or municipal police as the Nazis call them (Gemeindepolizei), are left with such functions as traffic control, protection of buildings, watching over the fulfilment of orders of the German authorities, the maintenance of patrols and police posts, and public order in general. 6/ They wear the old dark blue Polish police uniform from which they are referred to as the "Blue Police" (Policja granatowa), with the addition of a band on the left sleeve with the inscription "Generalgouvernement." 7/ Ukrainian personnel is organized in separate formations which the Germans call the "Ukrainian Auxiliary Police" (Ukrainische Hilfspolizei). The Polish criminal investigation police, as before the war, is occupied with tracking criminals and investigating crimes committed by Polish citizens within the jurisdiction allotted by the Nazis to the Polish courts. In no case, it goes without

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1/ Speech by Hammerle, Krakauer Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1943.

2/ Krakauer Zeitung, Nov. 27, 1942.

3/ VBGG, 1942, pp. 493 and 535.

4/ Polish Fortnightly Review, June 1, 1943, p. 8.

5/ Martian Report No. 28, OSS London, April 21, 1943.

6/ Polish Fortnightly Review, June 1, 1943, p. 8.

7/ Frankfurter Zeitung, April 13, 1941.

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saying, does a Polish or Ukrainian police officer have authority over persons of German nationality. On the other hand, the Polish police offices are under immediate supervision and command of a German police official. 1/ It was reported that in 1941 the Polish police numbered 9,500 men and 190 officers, of whom roughly a third were stationed in Warsaw. 2/

Frank's attempts to consolidate his authority and "unify" his administration have been frustrated chiefly by the independence of the police. Himmler is reported to have considered Frank's regime "lax" toward the Poles and inefficient in exploiting the country. At any rate in 1942 he secured for his deputy in the GG, Wilhelm Krüger, an almost independent power. Krüger was already the Higher SS and Police Leader for the GG and simultaneously the representative there of Himmler in the latter's capacity as Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of the German Nationality. Himmler persuaded Hitler in May, 1942, to create an even larger authority for Krüger in Frank's government, and to specify his own (Himmler's) right to intervene. The result was the decree creating the post of Secretary of State for Security (Staatssekretär für das Sicherheitswesen). By this decree, Krüger is still subordinate to the General Governor, but in security matters and in the program for strengthening the German nationality Himmler can give him direct instructions. Frank's consent is still nominally required for the carrying out of such instructions, but if Frank should disagree the decree provides that Kruger and Himmler may carry the controversy to Hitler for a decision. 3/ A subsequent decree stipulated that the State Secretary for Security should administer the powers of the General Governor in the event that the latter and his first deputy (the Secretary of State, Bühler) should be incapacitated. 4/

Since then, Krüger and his aides, notably the SS and Police leader for Lublin District (Globocnik), have intensified the rigors of police operations in the GG, multiplying the number of concentration camps, liquidating ghettos, and uprooting the peasant population in certain areas, particularly along the Bug river.

Frank, on the other hand, in line with his efforts to unify his control over the administration, has continued trying to curb the independence of the police. One means he has used, apparently, is that of widening and defining more exactly the functions of the local police and putting them definitely under the authority of the County (Kreis) administrations. A decree of July 8, 1943, created or re-defined an Office for Police Affairs (Amt für Polizeiangelegenheiten) in each Kreis, under the authority of the Kreishauptmann, and listing in detail the jurisdiction of the local police. 5/

1/ Polish Fortnightly Review, June 1, 1943, p. 8.

2/ London, Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, Raport Sytuacyjny Okupacji Niemieckiej za czas od 1.I. do 1.VII. 1941 r., p. 18.

3/ Erlass des Führers, May 7, 1942 (VBGG, 1942, p. 263)

4/ Polish Fortnightly Review, June 1, 1943, p. 7.

5/ VBGG, 1943, p. 306.

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VII. RESETTLEMENT

An agreement of November 16, 1939, between Germany and the U.S.S.R. provided for an exchange of populations between their respective parts of Poland. Ukrainians and White Ruthenians in the German zone were to be resettled in the Russian zone. Persons of German extraction (deutschstämmige) in the Russian zone were to be resettled on German-held territory. This exchange took place in the winter of 1939-40, and it included a transfer of 55,400 Germans from Galicia to the Reich. Hence when the Nazis conquered Galicia 1½ years later there were few if any Germans left there. This part of the General Government now has no German colonies of any importance aside from the Nazi administrators and business men who came in after June 22, 1941.

In the autumn of 1940 some 30,500 racial Germans from the eastern part of the General Government, around Lublin and Chelm, were removed to the Reich. This left a total of 65,000 racial Germans still living in the GG, according to German claims. 1/ It was the intention of the Nazis to move these to the Reich too; but during 1942 Nazi policy changed, with the result that from that time on racial Germans have been brought into the General Government rather than taken out. Since the end of 1942 a belt of German colonization has been created in the Lublin District, around Chelm, Zamosc and Hrubieszow. Some Polish peasants in this area have been forcibly germanized; thousands of others have been deported and in their place racial Germans from Russia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and the Baltic States have been colonized. A Resettlement Office (Umsiedlungsstelle) was set up in Lublin with a branch in Zamosc. 2/

As seen in the preceding section, resettlement is carried out by special formations of SS. men and police, under the authority of Himmler in his capacity as Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of the German Nationality. The man immediately responsible for the resettlement program in the Lublin District was SS. Brigade Leader Globocnik, the SS. and Police Leader for the District. He executed it ruthlessly.

Resettlement elsewhere in the General Government has been inconsiderable. It is supervised by a central Resettlement Office in Krakow.

1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p.

2/ Frankfurter Zeitung, April 4, 1943, p. 6.

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VIII. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY

The chief functions of the Nazi party in the General Government have been those of keeping a check on German administrators, creating solidarity among the scattered and exposed Germans in a hostile population, supplying various social services, and reclaiming racial Germans and Poles of German extraction (deutschstämmige) for German citizenship.

Frank, at that time a Reichsleiter of the party, became titular head of the party for the area of the General Government at the time he was named General Governor. Six months later (by a decree of May 6, 1940), 1/ he formally created a party organization for this area. The General Government was constituted a separate Sphere of Operations (Arbeitsbereich) of the NSDAP, comprising all party members and members of party formations excepting Waffen-SS, "for the purpose of political supervision and schooling." Local post (Standort) leaders, immediately responsible to Frank, were provided for. Frank appointed Richard Schalk, a South German Nazi (formerly Kreisleiter in Gau München-Oberbayern and Gau Nieder-Donau), as his deputy (Stellvertretender Leiter des Arbeitsbereichs der NSDAP Generalgouvernement). 2/ Previously Schalk had already acted as the representative of Hess in the coordination of party interests in Poland (Beauftragter des Stellvertreters des Führers), - a function which he now continued to fulfil. A subsequent order from Frank limited the wearing of party uniforms to those party members actually residing in and holding a party office in the General Government. 3/

The Sphere of Operations was formally set in motion by Frank at Krakow on August 15, 1940 - the first ceremonial day of the party in Poland. As Schalk explains, a simple form of party organization in the General Government was adhered to because "striking power" was the main goal. 4/ Hence regional organization preceded functional. The party members were collected in local posts (Standorte), which were first set up in the county seats (Kreishauptstädte). There were 54 to begin with. They were only gradually set up in other places as well. By the end of the first year there were 120 Standorte. In each of the District capitals a District Leadership (Distriktstandortführung) was established, with the Governor of the District as Leader (Distriktstandortführer). The Standorte, which are the equivalent of the Ortsgruppen in the Reich, are like the latter divided into blocks and cells. Outposts (Stutzpunkte) exist in some places were there not enough party members to form a Standort.

The Sphere of Operations has its central offices in Krakow. The organization (Leitung), which is part of the Reich organization (Reichsleitung NSDAP), is composed of the usual

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1/ VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 183.

2/ Schalk was called up for army service in 1942 and his place has been taken by Adolf Stahl.

3/ Krakauer Zeitung, No. 270, November 15, 1940.

4/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed.,

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work-sphere departments (Hauptarbeitsgebiete), corresponding to work-spheres (Fachgebiete) in the Reich. They include: the Staff Office (Stabsamt), with a Staff Director, over all other offices; and the work-spheres for party and finance administration, personnel, schooling, propaganda, party tribunal, inspection, economic advisors, labor and social policy, NS people's welfare, press, nationality questions, race policy, health, agrarian policy, women's services, physical training, etc. 1/

The following party formations function in the General Government:

(1) SS. - (described above in connection with the police).

(2) SA. - some 136 Standarten, with 20,000 members, in 1943. 2/ Its principal function in the General Government is to give para-military training and party guidance to men "won back to Germanity," particularly the resettlers but also the Poles of German extraction (deutschstämmige). 3/ For this purpose Frank, by a decree of December 17, 1941, formed these so-called racial Germans into "Defense Training Formations" (Wehrschützenbereitschaften), later called "S.A. Defense Formations" (SA.-Wehrbereitschaften), under the direction of SA. Oberführer Karl Peltz. 4/

(3) Hitler Youth - comprising, early in 1942, some 18,000 racial German and 3,000 Reich German boys and girls. 5/ Since then it has been greatly expanded. A decree of Frank on April 22, 1942, made its membership compulsory for all German youth in the General Government, while a decree of July, 1943, enlarged it to include all the youth of any German extraction whatsoever (deutschstämmige). 6/ Thus it becomes primarily an organ of Germanization for thousands of Polish young people. It also is employed in various economic and social services, such as farm help, the collection of crops and the collection of clothing. At the end of 1942 there were 13 battalions (Banne), under five District Inspections (Krakow, Radom, Warsaw, Lublin and Lwow). 7/ The Hitler Youth

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1/ Krakauer Zeitung, August 16, 1942.

2/ Westfalische Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1943.

3/ DNB, November 4, 1942.

4/ VBGG. 1942, I, p. 187.

5/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 59.

6/ VBGG, 1943, July 26.

7/ Krakauer Zeitung, June 13, 1943.

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in the General Government maintains its own training camps (Schulungslagern), of which there were 12 early in 1942. 1/

(4) NS Motor Corps (NSKK) - with some 24 regiments (Stürme) and many outposts (Stützpunkte) in 1943. Oberführer Przybilla heads it. 2/

(5) NS Flying Corps (NSFK) - whose formation in the GG, constituting unit 18 of the general NSFK, was set up on September 1, 1942. The first regiments were created in Krakow, Warsaw, Radom, Lwow, Mielec and Czestochowa. Establishment of a glider-school was being planned for the spring of 1943. 3/

A major function of the party in the General Government has been the ideological schooling of racial Germans. There were between 100,000 and 200,000 of these Volksdeutsche in the area of the General Government, most of them life-long residents of Poland. Some had become Nazis before the war. Others were largely Polonized, especially in language. The German authorities commenced supervising them the moment they conquered Poland. They organized them into a "community" (Gemeinschaft) under the guidance, at first of the Department of Propaganda in the General Government administration. A decree of Frank on April 19, 1940, formally established this "Community of Racial Germans" (Volksdeutsche Gemeinschaft). In it were merged all the German societies and associations that had existed in former Poland. 4/ At the head of it was placed Heinrich Boltz, a well-known leader of the German minority in Poland. By mid-July, 1940, some 193 local groups (Ortsverbände) had been set up, supervised by 28 county directorates (Kreisverbandsleitungen). On July 6, 1940, the entire organization was taken under the aegis of the National Socialist party in the General Government, so that the party could proceed with the ideological training of all these Volksdeutsche - who in many cases had to be taught first of all how to speak German. On May 7, 1941, Frank changed the name of the racial-German community to "German Community" (Deutsche Gemeinschaft). It was said to comprise over 100,000 persons in 1943. 5/ The interests and training of this community are planned by a special department of the Nazi party organization at Krakow called the work-sphere of the German Community (Hauptarbeitsgebiet Deutsche Gemeinschaft). 6/

The party in the General Government has its own department for the ideological training of its membership (Schulungsamt).

1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 59.

2/ Krakauer Zeitung, June 13, 1943.

3/ DNB, December 19, 1942.

4/ VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 145.

5/ Westfalische Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1943.

6/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 58.

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This department began publishing on September 1, 1940, a monthly journal of ideological instruction for Nazis in the General Government, entitled "Das Vorfeld: Schulungsblätter für den Nazionalsozialisten im Generalgouvernement." It also opened several "people's training centers" (Volksbildungsstätten) - one at Krakow in December, 1940, one at Lublin in January, 1941, and one at Warsaw in February, 1941. 1/

1/ Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement, 1942 ed., p. 58.

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IX. PROPAGANDA

The Nazis deny the existence of an indigenous Polish culture of any value, and they have systematically extirpated all the former vehicles of such culture - higher schools, theaters, museums, libraries, etc. All legal propaganda organs in the General Government are German, including those few which employ the Polish language. The Nazi propaganda apparatus here has been largely directed toward the racial Germans in the General Government. The Nazi party has played the chief role in formulating and disseminating the propaganda. The Polish intellectual classes have been methodically wiped out, and in dealing with the masses the Nazis have used mere force or else the crudest verbal appeals.

The Nazi organs of propaganda control are the following:

(1) the Department of Propaganda in the General Government Administration, headed by Ohlenbusch and consisting of six bureaus (administration, press, active propaganda, culture, radio and film). Each of these bureaus has its own special machinery; for example, the press bureau, headed by a Government Press Chief (Pressechef der Regierung), Emil Gassner, distributes information about the General Government to the German and foreign press, mainly through an office in Berlin (Pressestelle) attached to the representative there of the General Governor;

(2) the work-sphere Propaganda in the National Socialist party organization at Krakow;

(3) the Department of Science and Education in the General Government Administration. This Department, in addition to supervising the school system, administers the following:

(a) the Institute for German Eastern Research (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit) at Krakow, engaged chiefly in "proving" the German origins of institutions, art and architecture in Poland. Its organ is the periodical Die Burg.

(b) The Office for the Protection of Ancient Art (Amt für Pflege alter Kunst);

(c) the Museums Administration (Musealhauptverwaltung), which administers mainly the museums in the District of Krakow;

(d) the Special Commissioner for the Seizure and Safeguarding of Artistic and Cultural Treasures (Sonderbeauftragter für die Erfassung und Sicherung der Kunst - und Kulturschätze), who, at least until 1941, administered the museums in the remainder of the General Government.

A series of Nazi decrees during 1939 and 1940 subjected all printing and publishing to the control of the Department of

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Propaganda, 1/ made the opening or maintenance of every printing establishment dependent on written permission from the Department, put all other cultural activities (music, cinema, theater, journalism, etc.) under a ban except insofar as the Department should grant permission, 2/ prohibited the peddling of books and put book-shops under strict control, 3/ and prohibited the use of possession of radio sets except on written permission from the Nazi authorities. 4/

In practice, the results of these decrees have been as follows:

(1) Press: Few newspapers remain, and all carry the official Nazi line. The German-language press is published by the Administration and consists of three newspapers: the Krakauer Zeitung, the Warschauer Zeitung and the Lemberger Zeitung. The remnants of the Polish-language press, carefully supervised by the Nazis, consists of six dailies: Goniec Krakowski, Kurier Czestochowski, Nowy Kurier Warszawski, Dziennik Radomski, Kurier Kielecki and Nowy Glos Lubelski. One Ukrainian-language daily, Krakiwski Wisti, is published at Krakow. Ster (The Rudder) is a Polish-language periodical through which the authorities disseminate Nazified reading material for Polish schoolchildren. A bi-monthly billboard newspaper (Wandzeitung) is used to propagandize the Polish rural population. There are several Polish illustrated magazines, youth periodicals and trade journals, all under direct Nazi supervision.

(2) Radio: All Polish-owned radio sets were confiscated. The Nazis allowed only racial Germans, Ukrainians and mountaineers (Gorals) to keep their sets. In practice, many Poles managed to keep their sets illegally. In addition, many so-called "racial Germans" can speak only Polish. Hence there is still a considerable non-German radio audience. Two short wave transmitters (Warsaw and Krakow) and three long and medium wave transmitters (Lwow, Krakow and Warsaw-Mokotow) are run by the German Broadcasting System under the group name "Transmitters of the General Government" (Sender des Generalgouvernments).

1/ Decree of Oct. 26, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 8).

2/ Decrees of March 8 and August 18, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 103, and II, p. 424).

3/ Decrees of July 5, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, II, p. 399) and October, 1940.

4/ Decrees of December 15, 1939 (VBGGP, 1939, p. 225), April 13, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 167) and April 15, 1940 (VBGGP, 1940, II, p. 285).

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One long wave transmitter, the "Vistula Station" (Weichselsender) at Warsaw, also under the same supervision, is included in the group of German European Transmitters. Their primary function is to broadcast programs of the Reich stations; only secondarily do they broadcast programs of their own. Only one station is used to broadcast programs in the Polish language.

(3) Cinema: Theaters were strictly separated into those for Germans and those for Poles. A decree of October 8, 1940, required the registration of all moving-picture apparatus and film. Managers of moving-picture theaters are all either racial Germans or else Poles considered reliable. All films are distributed under Nazi supervision. A special Office for Film and Picture (Zentralstelle für Film und Bild) in the Department of Science and Education supplies propaganda films for school use and for the army, and for use by the party.

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X. SCHOOLS

Nazi school policy in the General Government has two goals: to provide the maximum schooling for racial Germans and to cut down the schooling of Poles to the minimum required for Nazi purposes. The basic decrees were the following:

(1) October 31, 1939 - Decree requiring separate schools for Germans and non-Germans; reopening all Polish elementary schools; and keeping Polish higher schools closed. (VBGGP, 1939, p. 18)

(2) March 16, 1940 - Decree putting all schools under the supervision of the Department of Science and Education; creating county school supervisers (Kreisschulräte); and requiring that all school administrators be Germans, although school inspectors might be Poles or Ukrainians. (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 106)

(3) April 12, 1940 - Decree prohibiting private schools except with the permission of the Administration. (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 134)

(4) August 31, 1940 - Decree requiring Jewish communities to set up and maintain compulsory elementary schools for Jews, under German school supervision. (VBGGP, 1940, I, p. 258)

By the beginning of 1943 there were 264 German elementary schools (Volksschulen) operating in the General Government, with some 20,000 pupils and 500 teachers; four "head schools" (Hauptschulen) with 200 pupils and 16 teachers; nine secondary schools (Oberschulen) with 2,000 pupils and over 100 teachers; and a number of vocational schools. 1/ Lack of teachers is the main problem. Racial Germans long resident in Poland have been used but there weren't enough of them. Some Reich Germans were brought in. Courses were given at Gorlice and Nowy Sącz for "auxiliary teachers" (Schulhelferinnen).

The Nazis have limited the Poles to elementary schools and trade schools. Elementary schools are run fundamentally on the basis of the Polish school law of February 17, 1922, with a strict German supervision superimposed. These elementary schools numbered, early in 1943, some 8,465 institutions, attended by more than two million Polish pupils and taught by some 25,000 Polish teachers. 2/ Language of instruction and of textbooks was still Polish, but the contents were strictly determined by the Nazis.

1/ Minsker Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1943.

2/ Zeesen radio, April 1, 1943.

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The only schooling open to Poles beyond the elementary level is afforded by trade schools, for the purpose of training them to be manually useful to the German war effort.

The Nazis granted the Ukrainian population in southeastern Poland separate schools, and professed to give them more cultural autonomy then they had previously enjoyed. The Ukrainian schools numbered 4,181 on the elementary level in 1943, as well as 12 grammar schools and six teachers' academies. 1/

1/ Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung, January 6, 1943.

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OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

A. Central Administration at Krakow

General Governor (Generalgouverneur) - Dr. Hans Frank.

Chief of the Administration (Leiter der Regierung) - Buehler.

Vice-Chief of the Administration (Stellvertretender Leiter) - Dr. Ernst Boepple.

Representatives of Reich Authorities (Vertreter von Reichsdienststellen):-

Deputy of the Party Chancellery (Beauftragter der Parteikanzlei) - Schalk.

Deputy of the Foreign Office (Beauftragter des Auswärtigen Amtes) - Wuehlisch.

Liaison Officer of the Supreme Army Command (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) - Fischer.

Liaison Officer of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberbefehlshabers des Heeres) - von Tschammer und Osten.

Liaison Officer of the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Arm (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberbefehlshabers der Luftwaffe) - von Dazur.

Liaison Director for the Reich Labor Leader (Verbindungsführer des Reichsarbeitsführers) - Hinkel.

Deputy of the German Red Cross (Beauftragter des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes) - Dr. Sanne.

Deputy of the Reich Youth Leader (Beauftragter des Reichsjugendführers) - Inspector-in-Chief of Armaments (Chef der Rüstungsinspektion) - Schindler

Secretariat of State (Staatssekretariat):-

Secretary of State (Staatssekretär) - Buehler.

Vice-Secretary of State (Stellvertretender Leiter) - Dr. Ernst Boepple.

Director of the Chancellery of the General Governor - (Leiter der Kanzlei) - Dr. Franz Keith.

Director of the Government Chancellery (Leiter der Regierungskanzlei) - Wolsegger.

Press Chief of the Administration (Pressechef der Regierung) - Emil Gassner.

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Office of Foreign Trade (Amt fur Aussenhandel) - Ruemelin.

Office of Legislation (Amt für Gesetzgebung) - Dr. Albert Weh.

Office of Price Administration (Amt für Preisbildung) - Schulte-Wissermann.

Office for Regional Planning (Amt für Raumordnung) - Dr. Schepers.

Personnel Office (Personalamt) -

Office of Maintenance (Betriebsamt) - Gutbrod.

Archives Administration (Direktion der Archive des Generalgouvernements) - Dr. Erich Randt.

Statistical Office (Statistisches Amt) - Mueller.

Departments (Hauptabteilungen):-

Internal Administration (Innere Verwaltung) - Dr. Siebert.

Bureau of Organization (Unterabteilung Organisation) - Hoffstetter.

Sports Commissioner (Hauptreferat Sport) - Niffka.

Bureau of General Administration (Allgemeine Staatsverwaltung) - (administrative law, civil service law, church affairs, surveying, war damages)

Bureau of Local Administration (Kommunalverwaltung) - Fey.

Bureau of Police (Polizeiangelegenheiten) - Dr. Schoenhals.

Headquarters of Special Service (Inspektion des Sonderdienstes) - Dr. Hammerle.

Bureau of Highway Traffic (Strassenverkehr) - Wessel.

Bureau of Population and Relief (Bevölkerungswesen und und Fürsorge) - Weirauch.

Bureau of Construction Service (Baudienst) - Heinrich Hinkel.

Finance (Finanzen) - Dr. Hermann Senkowsky.

Bureau of Budget and Accounts (Haushalts-, Kassen- und Rechnungswesen) - von Streit.

Bureau of Customs and Excise (Zölle und Verbrauchssteuern) - Tolle.

Bureau of Taxes (Direkte- und Verkehrs-Steuern) - Rogge..

Bureau of Claims and Local Finance (Gemeindefinanzen) - Radtke.

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Bureau of Estates Management (Liegenschaftsverwaltung) - Woltersdorf.

Bureau of Walter Control (Wasserwirtschaft) - Baumgärtel.

Bureau of Co-operative Associations, Credit and Insurance (Genossenschafts-, Kredit- und Versicherungswesen) - Hoefling.

State Co-operatives Council (Staatlicher Genossenschaftsrat) - Plavenik.

Bureau of Crop Control (Erfassung) -

Central Agricultural Office (Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle) -

Seed Office (Saatgutstelle) - Walter Albert.

Forests (Forsten) - Dr. Eissfeldt.

Administrative Bureau (Verwaltung) - Burk.

Bureau of Forest Economy (Forstwirtschaft) -

Bureau of Lumber Economy (Holzwirtschaft) - Mann.

Bureau of Hunting (Jagdwesen) - Baumgarten.

Labor (Arbeit) - Albert Stamm.

Administrative Bureau (Verwaltung) - Berthold.

Bureau of Labor Law and Labor Protection (Arbeitsrecht und Arbeitsschutz) - Schneider.

Bureau of Labor Exploitation (Arbeitseinsatz) - Dr. von Gschliesser.

Bureau of Social Insurance (Sozialversicherung) - Stamm.

Bureau of Housing (Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen) - Zinkahn.

Bureau of Veteran Relief (Militärversorgung) - Rhetz.

Bureau of Social Service (Betriebsversorgung und Berufsverbände) - Holweger.

Propaganda (Propaganda) - Ohlenbusch.

Administrative Bureau (Verwaltung) - Arnold.

Press Bureau (Presse) - Gassner.

Propaganda Bureau (Propaganda) - Gauweiler.

Office of Culture (Kultur) - Jaenicke.

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General Direction of Monopolies (Generaldirektion der Monopole) - Dr. Hermann Senkowsky.

Justice (Justiz) - Wille.

Bureau of Appointments and Administration (Personalsachen, Verwaltung und Strafvollzug) - Eden.

Bureau of Civil and Commercial Law (Bürgerliches Recht, Handels-, Verkehrs- und Wirtschaftsrecht) - Saage.

Bureau of Public, Criminal and International Law (Oeffentliches Recht, Strafrecht und Internationales Recht) - Ganser.

Patent Office (Patentamt), in Warsaw.

Economic Affairs (Wirtschaft) - Dr. Walter Emmerich.

Bureau of Trustee Administration (Treuhandstelle des Generalgouvernements) - Plodeck.

Bureau of Administration (Allgemeine Verwaltungsangelegenheiten) - Bergemann.

Bureau of Industry and Mining (Industrie und Bergbau) - Commodity Administration offices (Bewirtschaftungsstellen) for iron and steel, coal, metals, leather and furs, textiles, chemical products, gold and other precious metals, used and waste materials, building materials, and paper and other goods.

Bureau of Commerce, Handicrafts and Technical Supervision (Handel, Handwerk und technische Aufsicht) - Heuritsch.

Office of Weights and Measures (Hauptamt für Mass and Gewicht) -

Bureau of Bank and Insurance Supervision (Bankaufsicht und Versicherungswesen) - Dr. Fritz Paersch.

Bureau of Foreign Exchange Control (Devisenstelle für das Generalgouvernement) - Tetzner.

Bureau of Traffic (Verkehr) -

Food and Agriculture (Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft) - Karl Naumann.

Bureau of General Matters (Allgemeine Angelegenheiten) - Rauber.

Bureau of Production (Erzeugung) - Hoepner.

Bureau of Marketing Regulations (Marktordnung) - Boer.

Bureau of Land Regulation (Bodenordnung und Landarbeit) - Dr. Kuchenbäcker.

Land Office (Hauptlandamt)

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Radio Office (Rundfunk) - Koenig.

Film Bureau (Film) - Gerdes.

Science and Education (Wissenschaft und Unterricht) - Dr. Watzke.

Bureau of Science and Culture (Wissenschaft und Volksbildung) - Licht.

Bureau of Schools and Instruction (Erziehung und Unterricht) Ratzer.

Institute for German Eastern Research (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit) - Dr. W. Coblitz.

Office for the Protection of Ancient Art (Amt für Pflege alter Kunst) -

Museums Administration (Musealhauptverwaltung) -

Health (Gesundheitswesen) - Dr. Walbaum.

Railways (Eisenbahnen): General Direction of the Eastern Railway (Generaldirektion der Ostbahn) - Gerteis.

Financial and Legal Bureau (Finanz und Recht) - Keller.

Bureau of Personnel and Traffic (Personal und Verkehr) - Sillich.

Technical Bureau (Maschinentechnische Abteilung) - Scharrer.

Administrative Bureau (Betriebsabteilung) - Köhle.

Construction Bureau (Bauabteilung) - Fatken.

Workshops Administration (Werkstätten) - Kaissling.

Bureau of Special Plans (Sonderbauvorhaben) - Neumann.

Posts (Deutsche Post Osten) - Dr. Lauxmann.

Bureau of Posts and Organization (Post- und Organisationsabteilung) - Schmidt.

Bureau of Telephone and Telegraph Administration (Fernmeldeamteilung) Kuhnt.

Personnel Office (Personalabteilung) - Wegener.

Financial Office (Finanzabteilung) - Mercker.

Construction (Bauwesen) - now re-organized as the CENTRAL ENGINEERING OFFICE (Technisches Zentralamt) - Bauder.

Bureau of Building (Hochbau) - Eckardt.

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Bureau of Highway and Bridge Construction (Strassen- und Brückenbau) - Rothmund.

Bureau of Stream Regulation (Strombau, Wasserstrassen) - Treplin.

Administrative and Legal Bureau (Verwaltung und Recht) - Weller.

Secretariat of State for Security Matters (Staatssekretariat für das Sicherheitswesen):-

Higher SS. and Police Leader in the General Government and Secretary of State for Security Matters (Höhere SS.- und Polizeiführer im Generalgouvernement, Staatssekretär für das Sicherheitswesen) - Wilhelm Krueger.

Commander of the Order Police (Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei) - Becker. Grünwald?

Commander of the Security Police (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei) - Bierkampf.

Commander for the Military District of the General Government (Wehrkreisbefehlshaber) - Haenicke.

Commander of the Eighth Air Force District (Befehlshaber des Luftgaues VIII) - Walter Somme.

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B. District Administrations

1. Governor of the District of Warsaw (Gouverneur des Distrikts Warschau) - Ludwig Fischer.

   Chief of the Governor's Office (Chef des Amtes des Distrikt-schefts) - Dr. Herbert Hummel.

   SS. and Police Leader (SS.- und Polizeifuhrer) - Wigand.

   Departments (Abteilungen):- corresponding to the departments (Hauptabteilungen) in the central administration at Krakow. E.g.:-

   Labor (Arbeit) - Dr. Georg Mannherz.

   Propaganda (Propaganda) - Dr. Steinmetz.

   Price Control (Preisüberwachung) - Dr. Meisen.

   Property Trustee Administration (Treuhandverwaltung) - Dr. Ballreich.

2. Governor of the District of Krakow - Dr. Ludwig Losacker.

   Chief of the Governor's Office - Dr. Georg Eisenlohr.

   SS. and Police Leader - Scherner.

   Department of Internal Administration (Abteilung Innere Verwaltung) - Peter Paul.

3. Governor of the District of Radom - F. Kundt.

   Chief of the Governor's Office - Dr. Friedrich Egen.

   SS. and Police Leader - Dr. Boettcher.

   Departments (Abteilungen) - E.g.:-

   Food and Agriculture (Ernährung und Landwirtschaft) - Topf.

   Price Control (Preisüberwachung) - Dr. Freudenthal.

   Property Trustee Administration (Treuhandverwaltung) - D. Lange.

   Science and Education (Wissenschaft und Unterricht) - Stegemann.

   Propaganda (Propaganda) - F.W. Reisch.

4. Governor of the District of Lublin - Richard Wendler.

   Chief of the Governor's Office - Engler.

   SS. and Police Leader - Odilo Globocnik.

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Department of Food and Agriculture (Ernährung und Landwirtschaft) - Dr. Claus.

Department of Propaganda (Propaganda) - Scholler.

5. Governor of the District of Galicia - J. Waechter.

Chief of the Governor's Office -

SS. and Police Leader - Katzmann.

Department of Finance (Finanzen) - Dr. Arthur Guenther.

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Date: 12-24-96

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